The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,416—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2264	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3867	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs 530 Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs 530 Including wines.
II do.....	340	II do.	350
III do....	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class Calais Route,	Rs 95	Brighton Route	Rs 80
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p.	nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700		29th July.
GALATEA.....	J. D. Allison	3,500	700		12th Aug.
ISCHIA	.....	3,000	700		26th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

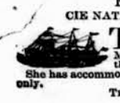
For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. SICILY has ARRIVED from Antwerp and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. INCHRHONA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Inchrhona.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. G. ADDIS, C.E., Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality. Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in September next TENDERS will be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of RAILWAY between HOSPET and HUBLI, a distance of about 90 miles. Drawings and bills of quantities will then be ready.

G. M. STEWART, Agent, Southern Maharatta Railway Company.

Poona, 24th June, 1882.

THACKER & COMPAY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Opposite University Tower.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mayaveram, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Trincomalee, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail of steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 25th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	.....	Cash Rs. 5-12
Do.	Imperial Pints...	,, 5-0
Do.	Pints	,, 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 188

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. W. M. MACAULAY has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firms here and in London, and Mr. ARTHUR LATHAM has RETIRED from his partnership.

EWART, LATHAM & CO.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM has taken over the MANCHESTER BUSINESS hitherto conducted by Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., under the style of LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.

1st July, 1882.

WANTED, A GUNNER,

FOR the Indian Government Troopship CZAREWITCH. Pay Rs. 60 a month, with rations. None need apply but experienced Seaman of English birth who have served as Boatswain of a ship.

Applicants must be able to produce satisfactory certificates as to qualifications and character.

For further particulars apply to the Officer Commanding I. G. S. CZAREWITCH, at the office of the Director of the Indian Marine in the Government Dockyard, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

A TELEPHONE OFFICE has been OPENED at the North-west Gate of the Prince's Dock, which will be available to all subscribers to the Company's Central Exchange.

Special terms will be made with Captains of vessels loading in the Dock, who are desirous of communicating with their Agents in the Fort, and whose offices are connected by Telephone with the Central Exchange.

The lines of the Company are now open to Byculla, and will shortly be extended to Malabar Hill, Parel, Mazagon and Colaba.

It is intended to open District Exchanges in these neighbourhoods as soon as a nucleus of subscribers can be obtained, and parties desirous of having Telephonic communication with their offices, residences, &c., are requested to inform the Manager so that their names may be registered.

Further particulars to be had on application to Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & CO., Agents, Elphinstone Buildings.

A. B. CHALMERS, Manager.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,

Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY, BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881. Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' PORT.

KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT, Per dozen

Quarts, Rs. 30. Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EGYPT.

THE following are most useful in protecting the Eyes against Flies, Sand, and Glare :—

	Rs.	a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords ...	2	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED, Spoon Shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames...	4	0
BLUE or NEUTRAL TINT Spoon Shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2	8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse Shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6	8
PINCE-NEZ, and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5	0

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES are now in use all over India, and are giving the greatest satisfaction. They are acknowledged by all to be the BEST. Send for illustrated catalogue.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, which embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAID, no objection to one not having served in a like capacity. Apply "B.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an EDITOR, European or native, for a Bi-weekly paper, called the *Beacon*. For full particulars apply to N. N. POCHAJEE, Kurrachee.

LOST, on Tuesday morning, in Hummum-street, Fort a white Bull-bitch, answers to the name of "Judy." Finder to address to "H. F.W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter, ½ lb. tins Rs. 4-2, and 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12 per half dozen. Apply to Owen and Okell, 23, Apollo-st., or to W. J. Essai, Cash Stores.

FOR SALE, a well-matched handsome PAIR of HIGH CASTE BAY ARAB HORSES, 5 years, 14-2½, quiet in single and double harness and in saddle. To be seen at C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Miscellaneous entertainment (music and readings) at the new Cathedral High School, TO-MORROW EVENING at 9 o'clock (Madras time). Members free by ticket. Non-members Re. 1.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

TO MERCHANTS & BROKERS.—For Hire from 1st August, a decent Carriage and Horse for any period. Apply A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, Field Service Kit specially manufactured by Thomas White, of Aldershot. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST unpacked a small parcel of THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH PENS; a self-feeding reservoir penholder carrying a pen with ordinary nibs, ready for immediate use. Price, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYAICH MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Hampart-row,

July 24 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—
In a variety of new and elegant designs ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

CRUET FRAMES—
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles .. .. From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100

BREAKFAST CRUETS—
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50

MUFFINEERS—
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly ... ... From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro ... ... From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6

PICKLE FRAMES—
Carrying one, two or three bottles ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85

ICE PITCHERS—
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. ... ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65

CLARET JUGS—
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112

SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—
Bottles of superior cut-glass ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

SALVERS AND WAITERS—
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades ... . From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175

BISCUIT BOXES
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35

EGG FRAMES—
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons ... ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60

TABLE CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades complete, per pair ... ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair ... ...From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases ... ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

OVAL SIDE DISHES—
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4 ... ...From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—
With Drainers ... ... Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns . ...From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70

ICE PAILS—
All Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases ... ...From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60

SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc. ... .From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets ... ...From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services ... ...From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300

BUTTER DISHES—
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover .. ..From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ... ...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45

SARDINE BOXES—
All Electro-plate to take original tins .. . .From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

TOAST RACKS—
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ... .From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20

EGG BOILERS—
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time ... ...From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40

NAPKIN RINGS—
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases ... ...From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,, .. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,, .. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,

NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons, Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.

SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.

Rs. 68 to Rs. 108.

Others differing—Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash, and other Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,

With Electro-plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44. WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
CASKS ON STAND, One or three. With tap and measure for wine or spirits.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 20.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.
INKSTANDS, Rs. 53.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS ON MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, 5th N. Light Infy., has much pleasure in testifying to the EXCELLENT QUALITY of the TEA supplied to the Mess by Messrs. MAJU & CO. of Bombay.—Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

From SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Dear Sir,—I consider your TEA EXCELLENT.—22nd June, 1882.

From a POLITICAL OFFICER of the Bo. S. C.

I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for TWO YEARS. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from OTHER DEALERS in India.—25th June, 1882.

From a WELL-KNOWN PROFESSIONAL.

Dear Sir,—Your Orange Pekoe is a VERY FINE FLAVOURED TEA.—27th June, 1882.

MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, the *largest*, *best* and *cheapest* in India, has JUST BEEN REPLENISHED with a choice selection of Teas of the SPRING CROP from the best Plantation (*Colonel Hawes' Monsinbut Estate*) in Kangra Valley. These unequelled Teas in AROMA, FLAVOUR and QUALITY are INFINITELY SUPERIOR to those of FOREGONE SEASONS. They are supplied to MESSES, CLUBS, &c., and to MEMBERS of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES all over India. Upwards of 15,000 lbs. of CHOICEST TEAS in stock. Sold in 1 lb. patent tin canisters. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT TRADE-MARK ON LABELS. Price Lists sent free on applying to

M. H. MAJU & CO., 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SCURVY AND SEA-SICKNESS.

"SPECIALITE"

LIME JUICE,

REQUIRES NO SUGAR, IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c., EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR ; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID ; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From Dr. W. DOMETT-STONE, M. D., F.R.C.S.

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which I unhesitatingly affirm could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

B. S. MADON & CO., 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ.

REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.

VIN-VITÆ is a Brain and Nerve Tonic and is taken advantageously in SEA-SICKNESS.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-0 ; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

CAUTION.—To prevent fraud consumers are requested to DEFACE THE LABELS of bottles when empty.

SOLE AGENTS, KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SPARS, SLEEPERS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway (next to the Tramway Co.'s premises) the whole of the shoring Teak Timber, &c., used in supporting the building of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.'s Offices at Elphinstone-circle, consisting of number of first-class teak spars, 15 to 35 feet long, sleepers of sizes, teak rafters, timber pieces, coach screws, bolts, rope, stones, iron chain, &c., &c., to be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Now on view.

SALE of 400 empty large cases of Machinery in Indian Manufacturing Co.'s Mill at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1882, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of J. B. Warhurst, Esq., Agent of the Anglo-Indian Association,

About 400 empty large cases of machinery.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt-frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 8th August, Messrs. S. SHRICHISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction-room, at 4 p.m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., comprising the following subjects :—

Maiden and Child, Flower-gatherer, The Gleaner, Waiting for Dinner, Butterfly, in the Alps, Sunset, Moonlight, Christ's Agony, Hunting Scenes, Morning and Evening, Waiting for Master and Camp, No More Bobby, The Cottage Nurse, Italian Boy and Girl, Intoxicated, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Johny's First Ride, Teasing Johny, Fruit and Flower-girls, Mozart in London, The Reprobation, Lady of the Netherlands, Baby's Pleasures, In the Garden, Love and Innocence, The Morning Bath, Romeo and Juliet, The Morning Bath, When shall our Knot be tied, The Waterfall, The Revenge, War, The Playfull Kittens, Engagement Rings, Midsummer Holidays, Summer, Winter, The Girl at the Well, St. Patrick's day, The Nunnery, Devotion, Courtship, The Proposal, The Dutch Coast, Halfway House, The Poacher, The Last Load, The Frozen River, The Smelling Bottle, The Defendant, Feeding the Robbin, Caught in the Act, Irish Beauty, Village Musician, Master not at Home, The Rest on the Road, Stag Hunt, England's Pride and Future, Polly's Breakfast, Fired out, Boer Hunt, Last Moments of Marry, Finding of Moses, The Fire and the Sailor, and several small oleographs and papermache mirrors, &c., &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS, at No. 106, Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 106, Malabar Hill,

The choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of C. W. Prescot, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Karim Mahomedally—

M F—V B—ex 601-604—1 case coloured surface paper.

On account and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

MAIL-DAY and the absence of telegrams combined has rendered business dull in the extreme, and very little in the shape of actual operations has taken place. Nothing from Reuter has come in up to the time of writing, but private telegrams *vid* Teheran were delivered about noon. So far as we can learn, there is nothing in these of an important character.

The main feature in business to-day has been the invitation for tenders of steam tonnage for the transport of troops to Egypt. It is not yet known how many boats may be wanted, but the general idea is that at least seven or eight will be taken up.

EXCHANGE has ruled very steady at fully yesterday's rates. Next to nothing has been done, but the tendency at the moment is unquestionably firm, although it is difficult to see how we can advance anything on our present level. If we do it will certainly not be from any influence in this market, which of itself is all in favour of a decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8d.* per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 7 31-32d.†	"
Do.	do.	..1s. 8d.‡	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	..1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Francs	3 "	..2/13½	"

* Ready and forward. † Ready. ‡ Forward.

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained very quiet throughout the day, with sellers but few buyers. Fours have now receded to Rs. 100⅛, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 107⅛.

The SHARE market is very firm all round Banks are unaltered. Press Companies are firm and in most cases Rs. 5 per share higher, with the exception of Fort and Prince of Wales, in which the advance has been Rs. 25. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in active request at a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share, the better demand for Yarns inducing a stronger feeling.

In COTTON we have not heard of any business for export. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the absence of telegrams prevents anything being done.

WHEAT is dull with few buyers, but supplies are so limited that dealers are able to maintain previous prices in the face of adverse advices from home. Linseed is dull at Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 1-10 per cwt. Rapeseed is in demand, but there are practically no stocks.

FREIGHTS are stronger, especially since the notice for tenders came out. For Liverpool 30s is now being asked for cotton by the only steamer on the berth. For Antwerp 30s. is the quotation, and we hear of engagements for Hull at 27s. 6d. The future of the market depends entirely on the amount of tonnage Government may take up. The original estimate was that everything would have to go from this port, in which case the tonnage here would barely have been equal to Government wants. Should only seven or eight vessels be required, however, there is not likely to be much of a rise in rates, as the supply of produce is insignificant and every day getting less.

PIECE-GOODS are firm, but we have not heard of any business of importance.

COALS are very firmly held. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley, July-August sailing, was sold this morning at Rs. 16½ before news of the expedition was out, but later sellers had entirely withdraws, and it would be difficult to say what rates really are.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760 xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	2*
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	840
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 8	225

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,075xd
[illegible]	..	500	all	..	500
[illegible]	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	550
[illegible]	..	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
[illegible]	..	500	..	40	490
[illegible]	..	1,000	..	..	600
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

OCCUPATION OF RAMLEH.

REPORTED PROCLAMATION OF A JEHAD.

LONDON, July 25, 7-45 P.M.

The French expeditionary force for Egypt will be limited to 5,000 men. France joins England solely in order to protect the Suez Canal.

The French will occupy the Canal from Port Said to Ismailia and the British from Ismailia to Suez.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington notified that the expense of the Indian Contingent for Egypt would be charged to India.

In the House of Lords Lord Granville made a statement concerning Egypt, in which he rejoiced at the complete agreement existing between France and England regarding the protection of the Suez Canal. His Lordship hoped that the Italian Government would co-operate in Egypt. France he said had not yet stated whether she will assist in the expedition into the interior of Egypt. In conclusion his Lordship said all Europe was in favour of the action taken by the British Government.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that the British have occupied Ramleh after a slight skirmish with the enemy in which no losses were sustained.

LONDON, July 25, morning.

Latest advices from Egypt state that Arabi Pasha has proclaimed a *Jehad*. Masses are flocking to his standard, and it is estimated that they already number 50,000.

In the Commons last night Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement to that made by Lord Granville in the Lords regarding Egypt. He said that the British expeditionary force will number 17,500 men, besides 3,100 who will sail later on.

The Right Hon'ble gentleman further stated that the income-tax for the half year would be raised to three pence.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

Orders for the immediate mobilisation of the Indian Contingent have been received here to-day. The regiments have consequently been ordered by telegram to move to Bombay. The force has been reconstituted, and will now consist of only five thousand five hundred men, composed of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, and one Bombay Native Regiment, the 2nd, 6th, and 13th Bengal Cavalry, with two companies of Sappers and Miners from Roorkee. The contingent has been specially reconstituted with a view to rapid mobility. The idea that its work would be merely to guard the Canal is no longer entertained; but the Indian Contingent will very possibly be engaged actively in Arabi Pasha's rear. It is fully expected that warm work is in store for it.

Another possibility now recognised here is that a second contingent may have to follow, but of course as yet that subject has not advanced beyond the stage of speculation.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The *Englishman* states that final orders from England regarding the force to be dispatched from this country to Egypt have arrived. Another change has been made in the strength and composition of the force; but the paper is not aware whether any date has yet been fixed for the departure of the troops. The contingent, as now decided upon, is to be made up of one regiment British Infantry (72nd), three regiments Native Cavalry, three Native Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. Two native regiments may also be sent to Aden as a reserve. There will be no Artillery. The whole force is to be despatched from Bombay.

THE SUB-EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The reorganisation of the Sub-Executive service scheme has been finally settled by Government, and will shortly be published. It is understood that the pay of the highest grade will not be raised above its present limit of Rs. 800, the sum mentioned by Major Baring in his Financial Statement. There is to be an increase of the number of appointments in the higher grades and some readjustment of the pay of different grades. The salary of the present 7th grade is to be raised to Rs. 300, whilst all officers now classed as temporary or supernumerary will be formed into a lowest grade with a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. There is not likely to be any increase in the number of appointments.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 25.

The American ship Peruvian Congress, bound from Calcutta to Boston, foundered last week sixty miles west of Alguade light. The captain was drowned. The crew have arrived in boats at Bassein after four days at sea.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, July 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mercara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 22nd inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 23rd inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, JULY 24.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 77·9
" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·9
" 2 p.m. .. .. 84·1
" 4 p.m. .. .. 82·7

An appeal against Municipal assessment will be heard to-day, before Mr. Webb, in respect of the property of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company. This, we understand, will be a test case, whereby the appeals filed by several other mill companies will be decided.

Maharajah Scindia, it is reported, refuses to follow the example of the Begum of Bhopal and grant the land for the portion of the proposed new railway between Bhopal and Gwalior which will run through his territory, free of cost.

The Government of India have ruled that Warrant Officers created under the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881, shall rank as such with Warrant Officers of the Indian Unattached List according to the original dates of their warrants, and irrespective of whether the latter are conductors or sub-conductors.

The Maharajah Scindia's visit to his Malwa possessions has not been without useful results. His Highness has deputed some experienced officers from Gwalior to Ujain, as affairs there were found to be not altogether satisfactory. His Highness has further reduced the rates levied by the local officials, and has granted to landholders small sums of money, without interest, for the construction of wells and tanks. Sir Michael Filose, who was lately made Sir Sooba at Malwa, has submitted a scheme of lease settlements which the Maharajah has adopted and confirmed.

The following officers, on leave in England, are reported from Simla to have expressed their intention of availing themselves of the special conditions of retirement offered to them by G. G. O.s Nos. 210 and 288 of 1882 for the disbanded regiments:—Colonel Godby, 4th P. C.; Lieut.-Col. Barras, 15th Bom. N. I. In other regiments:—Major Barnett, 1st Goorkhas; Lieut.-Col. Vivian, 3rd P. C.; Lieut.-Col. Money, 3rd Sikhs; Major Walter, 17th Bom. N. I.; Major Bannerman, 2nd Central India Horse; Lieut.-Col. Pedler, 4th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent; Col. Grant, 1st Mad. N. I.; Col. Rose, 25th Mad. N. I.; Col. Standen, 28th Mad. N. I.; Col. Battye, 7th Bom. N. I.; Col. Pierce, 16th Bom. N. I.; Major Currie, 3rd Bom. Cav.; Col. Horsley, 3rd Mad. Cav.

A question as to the extent to which one lawyer is privileged to abuse another opposed to him in a case has just been decided in the Magistrates's Court at Bareilly. Mr. Vansittart, barrister-at-law, during the hearing of a case in which he was engaged appears to have impolitely called Mr. Purcell [illegible] and when called on to apologise, pleaded privilege and good faith in the protection of his client's interest. The result was that Mr. Vansittart was charged with defamation. In deciding the case, the Magistrate, Mr. McConaghy, writes:—

"Mr. Vansittart has quoted many precedents, and has shown me many law books, to establish that he was privileged in acting as he has done, but I have failed to find any precedent in favour of a counsel being privileged to call another counsel or pleader a liar in open court without receiving exceedingly grave provocation indeed, and such provocation Mr. Purcell, I hold, did not give. He was simply repeating what he had heard from Mr. Bomanjee and others, and what, as far as I can judge, he believed to be true. Mr. Vansittart's plea that he was acting in good faith for the interest of his client cannot, in my opinion, hold good either. It was scarcely in the interest of his client to grossly insult the pleader on the other side. Besides, it rests with Mr. Vansittart to prove good faith, and that he has not, in my opinion, done. . . . . I find Mr. Vansittart guilty under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to a week's simple imprisonment."

On the subject of Mr. Hope's appointment to the Viceroy's Council the Allahabad paper remarks that "considering the importance and complexity of Public Works administration at the present crisis, when private enterprise is being so largely introduced, and when many new and important railway projects are under discussion, there can be no two opinions as to the propriety of the step just taken, which recommends itself to public approval, moreover, on all possible grounds, as the general Indian experience which Mr. Hope will bring into the Council cannot but be highly valued at a time when five out of its seven members are provided with such experience either not at all or to only a limited extent."

The *Evening Standard* of July 7 stated:—Major-General D. C. Drury Lowe, C.B., who has lately returned from South Africa, where he served during the Zulu and Boer campaigns, will be provided with an important command in case a British Expedition should require to be got ready for despatch to Egypt.

A semi-official denial given to a report that Italy would join England and France in a military intervention in Egypt was unanimously approved of by the Italian Press. Public feeling in Italy, however, ran high in favour of Arabi Pasha and the National party.

The suggestion of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in regard to the value of the Indian Light Cavalry for patrolling the banks of the Canal, *Allen's Indian Mail* says, is an admirable one. And when those gallant troops are winning the applause of the world for the way in which they perform this duty, we shall have much pleasure in reading once more the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and the rest of them at the time of the Malta expedition.

The reorganisation of the Egyptian army in 1879 reduced it from 50,000 to 18,000 men. Under the firman issued by the present Khedive on the occasion of the reorganisation, he appoints all the officers up to the rank of colonel; while all appointments to higher ranks have to be confirmed by the Sultan. One of the most oppressive of the incidents of the previous organisation was the arbitrary raising of recruits. This was abolished by the law of the 1st of November, 1880, which introduced general military service, on the same conditions as those which apply in the chief States of the Continent. The period of service in the Egyptian army begins under this law at the age of twenty; and it comprises four years of active service, six in the Redif or Landwehr, and five in the reserve. Since, however, the sum appropriated for the army is only £400,000 a year, a very small proportion of the able-bodied population serve in it. Vacancies in the ranks are filled up either by volunteers or by men who are chosen by lot in January of each year. The Redif and the reserve may be called out for two months' training annually; but the sum at the disposal of the Minister for War is so small that no such trainings have yet taken place. The number of troops now under the colours in Lower Egypt is about 8,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery. In Upper Egypt there are local troops, including irregulars, of almost equal strength. The clothing, equipment, and arms of the Egyptian army are all of European pattern—the infantry being trained according to the French system; while in the cavalry and artillery Prince Hassan, who has for many years served in the Prussian army, has introduced the Prussian system of discipline.

Says the *World*:—Very few people know what a narrow escape Sir Beauchamp Seymour had at Alexandria when the Europeans were massacred there the other day, but from his own lips the fact is correct. Both he and the French Admiral were returning to their ships when they found themselves stopped by a riot of some sort; they had to leave their carriages, and going on foot were much hustled, and really had a very close shave of being among the number of those who were killed. An English and a French Admiral *hors de combat* would have roused both nations to some rather determined line of action.

The effect of the Egyptian crisis upon the shipping trade is thus explained in Moller's Steamship Circular:—"During the past month various circumstances have occurred which have materially checked the prosperity of the steamship business. Among them the threatening aspect of political matters in Egypt stands foremost; and the mere possibility of a stoppage in the Suez Canal has already diverted many steamers from the India and China trade and accumulated tonnage elsewhere. The natural consequence of this has been a severe depression in freights in general, and charters from Indian ports can only be effected with difficulty. Although tonnage outwards has become more scarce, yet the ruinous competition for freight continues unabated. The demand from the Black Sea, the Azov, and the Danube has been very languid at steadily declining rates. On the other hand, numerous charters have been effected for new grain from America, which, in conjunction with ore freights out from the Mediterranean, has absorbed a good deal of tonnage. Baltic freights continue very dull. Political matters as well as the declining freight market have naturally also affected the sale and price of steamers."

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on July 8, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Mure, and Lord Craighill on the Bench, Mr. James Nicol Fleming, formerly a director of the City of Glasgow Bank, was charged with falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, and breach of trust and embezzlement. The accused pleaded "Guilty" to issuing and uttering false and fraudulent balance-sheets, but "Not guilty" as to the rest of the indictment. The Crown accepted the plea, and the prisoner was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The Hope, steam-whaler, under the command of Sir Allen Young, C.B., arrived at Hammerfest on July 3.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg received in London on July 7 states that General Skobeleff died unexpectedly at Moscow at seven o'clock that morning.

Prof. Monier Williams has been elected an honorary member of the American Oriental Society.

The series of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social," by Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., which Mr. Murray announces, the *Athenæum* says, will contain essays on "The Religion of an Indian Province," "The Origin of Divine Myths in India," "The Influence upon Religion of a Rise in Morality," "Witchcraft and Non-Christian Religions," "Missionary and Non-Missionary Religions," "The Relations between the State and Religion in China," "The Formation of some Clans and Castes in India," "The Rajput States in India," "Islam in India," "Our Religious Policy in India," and "The Religious Situation in India."

The Italians in Marseilles have again been showing their hostility towards the French. A serious riot occurred on Sunday night (July 2). An Italian, armed with a revolver, was prevented by the police from forcing his way into a house. Under the influence of drink he started a cry of "Vive l'Italie! A bas la France!" which attracted about two hundred of his countrymen, many of whom were armed with knives. The gendarmes having been sent for, an encounter took place, stones and daggers being used on the one side and revolvers on the other. Five of the ringleaders were arrested, and a force of gendarmerie was kept in readiness to put down any further disturbances.

There is a division in the Conservative camp, the *World* remarks, on the Egyptian Question. Lord R. Churchill has instructed his followers to break off from the policy of Lord Salisbury, and to "go in" for the establishment of a popular native Government in Egypt under English influence. This is rather a clever move. The idea of establishing a native Government in Egypt under British protection gratifies at once the upholders of British interests and the advocates of Egyptian freedom. Lord Randolph, from his easy-chair at Wimbledon, has, at any rate, shattered the union of the Conservative party on the Egyptian Question, and it is now quite impossible that any effective attack can be made on the policy of the Government.

Among the personal incidents of the thirty hours' sitting, one is worth noticing by those who amuse themselves by collecting examples of extraordinary physical vigour and length of days. One member who sat in the old unreformed Parliament of 1830, was in his place on the afternoon of June 30; went away to dinner; came back in due time; and was actually still to be seen in the House so late as noon on July 1, still in his evening clothes and with a faded flower in his buttonhole. He reappeared late in the afternoon, and saw the end of the scene. How many young members now sitting in the House will be able to perform a similar feat in the Parliament of 1932? Yet that is no more remote from us than the Parliament of to-day from the first session of The O'Gorman

INDIAN COOLIE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago the South Australian Government were negotiating with the Indian Government to send coolies out to that colony. Can you tell me if anything has been done in the matter since Major Fergusson returned to Adelaide, and if there is any likelihood of coolie labour being sent out there? If so, who is managing the affair?—Yours, &c.,

J. M. DWYER.

Kandahar Railway, Sibi, July 20.

A GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How much longer is the road by the Bank of Bombay going to be used as a workyard? Rebuilding Lang, Moir's office was bad enough, but now a Parsee is having stones squared in the middle of the road. The noise of the saws, the grunting of the sawyers, must be heard to be appreciated, especially on a mail day. Have the Municipal inspectors sanctioned the use of a public road as a workyard?

July 25. DISTRACTED.

MARWAREES' INTEREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd instant there is the report of a case tried in the High Court, Messrs. Toolsee Natha & Co. *vs.* M. A. DeSouza, in which a verdict was given against the defendent, with interest and costs. The amount of money borrowed was Rs. 6,200, and the interest charged thereon was Rs. 4,578-8, making a total of Rs. 10,578-8. The period for which the money was borrowed ranged from 15 to 19 months, and the rate of interest from 24 to 72 per cent. per annum, the larger portion of the amount, say Rs. 3,800, being at the last-named rate. We may take this case as a sanction by Mr. Justice West of a Marwarree charging any rate of interest he can grind down his debtor to pay, and of his demand being endorsed and enforced by the judges of H. M.'s High Court. I am aware that there is no legal limit in India laid down to curb these cormorants; but surely our judges might set their face against encouraging exorbitant demands! Everyone with any experience of India knows the ruin these high rates of intercst are to the country generally. Oh! for a few more days of good old Manockjee Cursetjee or men of his stamp! These fellows durst not have faced him with their seventy-two per cent. per annum.

Bombay, July 21. X.

THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have so generously allowed Dayanund Saraswati to make use of your columns for a furious attack on Theosophy and its disinterested founders, perhaps you will also, in common fairness, give equally wide publicity to the fact that the Pundit's reckless assertions, unassailable as they at first appeared to be, have been emphatically contradicted, in the number of the "Theosophist" for the current month, by a formidable array of documentary evidence of the most unimpeachable character. To an impartial reader of the defence, it cannot fail to appear that Swami Dyanund has placed himself in an awkward predicament, and there can be but one opinion as to his character for truthfulness. But Col. Olcott is no ungenerous foe, and rather than crush his opponent (one who went to the length, apparently with your editorial sanction, of denouncing both the Colonel and his colleague as *liars*) by calling things by their right names, he suggests extenuating circumstances for the Pundit's conduct with a *naïveté* which does no little credit to his heart. It may be too much to expect you to transfer even the substance of the defence to your columns, but perhaps you will not object to let your readers know that Dayanund's sweeping assertions, as first published by you, have not remained unchallenged and uncontradicted.

Bombay, July 25. H.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, July 24.—The barometer continues rising in all parts of India, excepting Jacobabad, which place has been reached by the cyclonic vortex from Central India, and Gya, which the Bengal vortex approaches, having travelled 200 miles eastward from the Sunderbunds. The former has brought heavy rain to Mooltan and Derajat, and the latter to Orissa and Behar. The winds in Bengal, Orissa and the Central Provinces circulate cyclonically. The wind is strong at Saugor and light at Gopalpore. At Bombay the wind has gone down. Densely clouded skies are reported from Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Western Bengal. There is much cloud also in the Punjab, Sind, Bombay, and the greater part of India. Rain to-day:—Cochin, 5 inches; Akyab and Mooltan, 3 inches; Dera Ismail Khan and Mussoorie, between 2 and 3 inches; Benares, Darjeeling, Gya, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, and Mercara, 1 to 2 inches; Roorkee, Dhunbri, Patna, Saugor Island, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Abu, Gopalpore, Madras, Mangalore, and Rangoon, ½ to 1 inch. Previously, Abu had 5½ inches; Cochin, 3 inches; Chakrata, Darjeeling, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad, 1 to 2 inches; Sialkot, Jaunpore, Mirzapur, Burdwan, and Satara, ½ to 1 inch.

Heavy rain has fallen throughout Upper Sind and Beluchistan, more so in the latter country.

Breaching of the Sind Railway.—The breaks caused by the recent heavy rains on the Kurrachee-Kotri portion of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have happily now been repaired, the line completely restored, and traffic resumed as usual. This line was breached, by the heavy and steady downpour on the 13th instant, at the 13th, 69th, 77th, and 95th miles from Kurrachee. The breach at the 13th mile was quite a clean sweep of the embankment, the rails hanging in mid air for about a distance of 50 feet of the permanent way. At the 69th and 77th miles somewhat similar damage happened to the embankment for nearly 200 feet at each, although here the portion of the embankment was fully 30 feet in height. Fortunately the damage at the 95th mile was comparatively small. The line was reopened for through trains at 10 a. m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

Heavy Rains in Canara.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—It is to be feared that we have had too much rain, and that a very large area of young crops has been irretrievably destroyed. It is said that up to date at several stations the fall is over 90 inches. The main rivers rose so high that the water was backed up far into the interior, roads turned into rivers, roads submerged, and even bridges over-topped. Boats were in requisition to row people, not "o'er the ferry," but over roads. Many houses have come to grief, and the occupants had to seek safety and shelter by the hills. Now it is simply a money question, and no accidents have been reported.

Mysore.—A correspondent at Chickmagalur writes, under date 17th July, to the *Madras Times*:—The present monsoon in this part of the world is remarkable for its severity, and the like, I believe, has never been experienced since 1867. It rained continuously for 18 days in June, commencing on the 2nd; and after an appreciable break of 11 days, the monsoon burst again on the 1st July, and is still holding on. I wonder how long it is going to last. Already the quantity gauged has exceeded by several inches the total of last year's fall. On some of the coffee estates the rainfall has been very heavy—from eight to ten inches being registered daily. All the tanks, wells, &c., are quite full, and the country around presents a beautiful sight indeed; but it is sad to see the poor suffering from the wet and cold. Several villages near the banks of the Budra at Lakvally had to be deserted by reason of the river being flooded. On the Kotighar kalsa ghat road some large slips are reported to have occurred, and two or three tunnels were washed away by the heavy rains, and in consequence traffic is at a standstill; but every effort is being made by the D. P. W. to remove the obstacles. Intelligence was received to-day from Shimoga to the effect that the river Tunga overflowed its banks on the night of the 15th, and submerged a portion of that town, destroying some 300 houses. The prospects and public health are good. Crops, including coffee, are promising.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	53 36	61 99	59 78	62 60
24 Monday	0 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25 Tuesday	.. ..	0 10	0 6	0 0
Total....	53 37	62 09	59 84	62 60
Corresponding date last year.....	43 56	44 61	40 32	43 98

Norn.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 21ST JULY.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	44	53	Lasalgaon ...	14	58
Sohagpur	36	63	Khedewadi ...	13	65
Rawere	20	2	Nassik ...	16	40
Nimbora	17	15	Deolalee ...	17	49
Bhadli	16	28	Manteo ...	64	21
Jalgaon	46	28	Nargaon ...	19	14
Sirsoli ...	12	80	Wargaugaon ...	16	80
Bhusawad	16	7	Mahal ...	13	98
Maheji ...	16	71	Mudha ...	11	28
Puchora	14	18	Barsi ...	3	53
Kasgaon	16	7	Jehur ...	6	53
Naidongri	20	83	Pomalwari ...	10	20
Chalisgaon	17	69	Deksal ...	8	35
Nandgaon	15	20	Manoli ...	133	44
Manmad	12	5	Tallegaon ...	32	76

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 25th July, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·678	84·4	WSW	16	0·00
Surat	·750	82·6	W	25	0·00
Bombay	·806	81·9	W	15	0·02
Ratnagiri ...	·838	80·3	WSW moderate.	..	0·30
Karwar	not	received.			
Mangalore ...	·914	76·4	W	6	7·46
Calicut	·945	75·4	W	10	4·28
Cochin	·974	73·0	N W	3	3·40
Masulipatam.	·746	87·8	SW	..	0·00
Madras	·793	86·8	WSW	11	0·00
Negapatam ..	·833	87·9	SW	4	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th:—Burmah (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Pekin (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessel sailed on the 24th:—County of Selkirk, for Liverpool. Yesterday:—Venetia (s), Trieste, &c; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf.

Band at the Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March.....	The Bonnets o' Blue.... H. Millars.
Overture.....	L'Italiana in Algieri.... Rossini.
Reminiscences of	Donizetti..... Godfrey.
Valse	Le Premier Baiser..... G. Lamothe.
Polka	Nightingale ..... Moos.
Galop	Hit and Miss..... Hervé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Evading the Opium License.—Meera Syud Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling opium by retail without a license. He was fined Rs. 25.

Accident at the Prince's Dock.—K. Gomes, a ship's labourer employed on board the s. s. Dryburgh Abbey, in the Prince's Dock, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in a sinking condition.

Theft.—Gow, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a brass vessel, wearing apparel, and cash of the value of Rs. 3-8, belonging to Ragoo Narayen. Being an old offender, she was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Servant.—Seenaswamy Poonapa, a domestic servant in the employ of a Mr. Kelly, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing seven copper vessels, valued at Rs. 10-8, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A Negligent Coachman.—Hurree Bhana, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of leaving his horse and shigram uncared for on the Sewree-rood, and thereby causing injury to Gosekhan Mungulkhan. He was fined Rs. 10. Rs. 3 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on the body of Chimna Coonhira, aged thirty-five years, a cart-driver. Deceased, while driving his cart, laden with bags of rice, fell off his seat, and was crushed by one of the wheels passing over him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mana Nathoo, aged twenty years, who poisoned himself with opium because he had been excommunicated from his caste for taking service as a sweeper. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Dheerajmun Hurry Narayen, aged five years, who received fatal injuries by a fall from a window on the second storey of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Market at Quetta.—A correspondent writes from Quetta, July 15:—On Tuesday, the 11th July last, the Quetta public witnessed the opening of a new market—a very unusual sight in a station like this. The interesting ceremony was performed by Mrs. Biddulph, the wife of our popular Political Agent, Major Biddulph, and was witnessed by all the high political, civil, and military officers of the station, as well as the clerks of the Treasury, Agency, and other Government offices, who were invited.

"The Easy Interpreter."—A second edition of this work, by Sorabji Bomanji Pestonji Master, has been lately brought out. The book contains an alphabetically arranged collection of the idioms, expressions, and phrases in common use among Englishmen and so puzzling to foreigners. The compiler has done his work fairly well considering the great number of expressions, some of them rather obsolete, with which he has dealt. Although he cannot be said to have faithfully rendered the meaning of all the phrases, the majority of them are correctly explained; and the book will, no doubt, prove useful to many students of the English language.

Sale of Regimental Property.—All the horses and property of the 3rd Sind Horse have been sold by auction at Jacobabad, and a good price has been realised for the latter. The horses fetched little or nothing; the best of them were purchased for the Kurrachee and Thar and Parkar Police. The brigade mess furniture, &c., has also been auctioned, and fair prices have been realised. The billiard table fetched Rs. 500, and the purchaser, a railway driver, is to be here again within an hour to Dossabhoy and Co., of Sukkur, for Rs. 560.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

Rain Speculation.—Our readers perhaps are not aware that since the commencement of the monsoon a bazaar has been held near the Moombadevi tank for gambling on the chances of rainfall. Merchants and speculators with bags full of coin sit there, and accept and offer bets at one rupee on the probability of its raining or not within three hours from the time of bargain. The bazaar opens at 6 a. m. and closes at 12 midnight. There are always two parties, one in favour of "it will rain," and the other "it won't rain." Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans, Marwarees, Bhattias, barbers, Brahmins, Memons, and Khojas are to be seen there. From four to five thousand individuals visit the place during the day. About eight confirmed gamblers or Bombay seem to conduct the proceedings. Children of from ten to twelve years of age are to be seen there staking their rupee. Cannot the police stop this?—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

An Execution at Poona.—Shamlall Baboorow, a chalah, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his sister-in-law Harpsur, was executed this morning the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning. As usual, the scene of the execution was thronged by all classes of the inhabitants, the mounted and infantry police guarding intrusion and maintaining order. Major Babington, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. W. Richardson, the City Magistrate, Dr. Greany, the Superintendent of the Jail, with Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, the Jailor, were present near the scaffold. The condemned prisoner appeared very pale and nervous; and reiterated his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. The arrangements for the execution were complete, and as the drop fell, death was almost instantaneous, the prisoner being a light-bodied man. The body was suspended, as usual, for an hour, and the prisoner having no relatives, it was buried by the jail authorities.—*Poona Observer*, July 25.

Murders at Jacobabad.—A correspondent writes from Jacobabad to a Kurrachee paper:—Three murders are reported to have been perpetrated, viz., one at Jacobabad and two just beyond the border. In the first case the murderer is an employé of the railway. It appears that the culprit had been drinking and, while in a state of intoxication, proceeded to visit a woman who was under his protection; and while together they appear to have quarrelled, and the man seized a butcher's knife that was lying inside the hut and stabbed her in several places. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but was just prevented from putting an end to himself. He is now lying in the dispensary. The second case is that of a purdasi, who was found murdered at mile 73, on the 25th ultimo. The road track along the railway line used by the P. W. gangmen and other pedestrians, from Jacobabad to Nuttall, is far from being safe. In this instance, marks of sword-cuts were visible, as well as the footprints of men and horses,—hence it cannot be doubted that the man met with a foul death. The third murder was that of a man found dead with his head cut in several places. A sleeper was found lying close by, which was evidently used in committing the crime. Thefts beyond the border are not an unusual occurrence, as one often hears of a pointsman's or gangman's hut having been entered and everything useful taken away, but I never could find out whether the Beluchistan authorities ever traced the thief or recovered the property.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service held in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven (Bombay time) this evening, on board the s. s. Clan MacDonald. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.

Col. W. R. Godfrey. Mr. Kreyer.
Mr. & Mrs. Lepage & 2 infants.

For Brindisi.

Mr. H. A. Harrison. Mr. A. W. Macdonell.

For Aden.—Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—No translations are necessary to tell natives of India what the National Anthem is. From the richest military band to the lowest native street band, all play this at the conclusion of their performance. On every dinner-table it is heard with the Queen's toast. The gorawallas at the bandstand know it intuitively, and must prefer the Britons to drive home at the commencement of the first note. We should not be surprised if the very horses know it by instinct. It remains now to be translated into the vernaculars.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT.—July 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS *vs.* DEWJEE CUTCHRA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement for a fortnight. There was no appearance for the defendants; and the application was granted.

BHOWROA HEERA AND OTHERS *vs.* AHMED JOOMA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants, asked for a week's postponement. No one appearing for the plaintiffs, the application was granted.

NARRONDAS HARIDAS *vs.* THAKERSEY DEWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the defendants. By consent a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,388-2, with interest at 4 per cent. from 31st January, 1873, till satisfaction of the decree, and costs.

MULJEE AND BOMANJEE *vs.* EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA.

Mr. Budrooddin, for the plaintiffs, said this was a suit against property mortgaged with the plaintiffs to secure certain costs incurred by them as solicitors for the defendant in a certain suit in the High Court. The amount of certified costs came to Rs. 1,400, and the plaintiffs claimed a further sum for some other costs. The plaintiffs were solicitors for defendant in a suit brought by Sonabai and others. The taxed costs came to Rs. 1,928, and plaintiffs had received Rs. 450 on account, and Rs. 1,478 was the balance still due. Since the bill was taxed plaintiffs had incurred Rs. 179 further costs in preparing an assignment, &c. The title-deeds had been deposited by defendant as security for the plaintiffs' costs. Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,646, with interest and costs. Unless satisfied within two months, the defendant's property was to be sold by the Sheriff.

MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS *vs.* PURMANUNDAS JEEWANDAS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement. Mr. Dhurandar, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant, agreed; and the application was granted.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out:—Cassibai *vs.* Damjee Choghar, Narayan Babajee Penaker *vs.* Abajee Dhurmajee Deslay, Shaboodin Rasankhan *vs.* Cumulsey Premjee.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ROSE DE SOUZA *vs.* SERVULO JOSEPH PAIS.

Mr. J. C. Cama presented a plaint to his Lordship in chambers a few day ago, by which the plaintiff seeks to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages payable by the defendant by reason of his breach of promise to marry the plaintiff.

The plaint stated that the defendant was

though contemplated and practically sketched out earlier. Mr. Shaughnessy says that while the head-quarters are at this city, yet men are engaged in forwarding it in every principal city in the United States, though outside New York their chief abiding place is Chicago. I asked if O'Donovan Rossa was the projector and conductor of the party, as he so loudly proclaimed. The reply was that while in one sense he might be called the projector, he was not now, and had not been for a good while, in any position to control the party or even to learn its secrets or doings. In fact, though sincere in his views, O'Donovan Rossa talked too much for the conspirators to trust him, and while his United Irishmen's Society directory were the general managers of the business, they only used him for a figure-head and directed the operations generally without his knowledge. Rossa was in a somewhat dissatisfied condition of mind on this account. The Irish contributors to dynamite funds had managed to find him out, and the money he used to get had fallen off so much that he was now only making a bare living out of his newspaper. I asked who were the chief managers of the movement now, and was told that they appeared to be a triumvirate, composed of Dr. Shine, Spearman and Byrne, with some lesser lights, but the leader was Dr. Shine, a reckless, bold, and, in some respects, influential New York Irish Democratic politician, who had held some local offices, and was a physician of repute. The funds, which do not amount to much, are controlled by Shine at present, who has them in bank in his own name, and generally they are insufficient for any extended operations, though when any special enterprise is contemplated, the leaders go around among "friends of the causes," and take up a collection to defray the expenses. They have at times had as much as 20,000 dols. to 30,000 dols. in these funds; but most of the money was wasted upon the abortive attempt to fit out a Fenian cruiser in New York a year or more ago, since which time the funds have been less in amount.

I asked the object of these operations, and was told that the conspirators had little definite object excepting to harass England at every vulnerable point, to destroy the lives of the officials who were most instrumental in oppressing Ireland, and to show the English generally by the destruction of property and public buildings and works that it was to their interest to make peace with Ireland on the best terms and to let her go as an independent nation.

The most serious project which the dynamite party contemplated, however, was the destruction of the magnificent floating dock at Bermuda; but the authorities were on the alert. This Bermuda failure caused another change in plan. A brilliant genius conceived the idea that the materials for explosives could be got anywhere, if only the knowledge existed for their proper compounding and use. So the party opened last winter, in New York, what they called their "Dynamite School," and got a man with a Russian name to deliver lectures and give instruction upon making explosives. This school was opened in Chambers-street, Rossa taking an office in the same building as a blind, while down stairs is a liquor shop. The pupils were mostly brought over from Ireland, and the lectures went on until it became a subject of remark from the regularity of the attendance, when another place was got in the outskirts at Brooklyn, and instruction given at irregular intervals in both places so as to disarm suspicion. Probably 20 persons have been to this "school," most of them coming over expressly. They are taught how to compound explosives, and are bound by oath to secrecy and obedience—the latter extending to an obligation to carry out the orders of masters whom they do not know and will never see, if the orders are communicated in certain ways indicating their authenticity. The use of three styles of machines is taught. One is in the form of a little pocket flask, that can be sent to any obnoxious person, and is small enough to be carried in the pocket. Another is the machine with clock-work attachment, that can be fixed to explode within any stated time. The works are an ordinary eight-day clock movement on a small scale, which explodes a cap that ignites the dynamite. The third machine has a diaphragm of metal over the dynamite, through which an acid eats its way and explodes the compound. This is the simplest machine, being set by breaking a small bottle of acid, which eats a hole in a few hours through a thin brass plate. These machines are furnished, but without explosives. They are thus harmless until used, when the "scholar" is expected to procure his materials and compound his own dynamite for each special occasion. The equipment of these "scholars" is now the chief business of the dynamite conspirators.

Their plans often miscarry; but the leaders are as much bent as ever upon carrying on this system of warfare, and, to increase their funds, make constant efforts to get hold of Land League contribution, and sometimes with success. They also continue the policy of sentencing British public men to death, the Cabinet Ministers and chief officials in Ireland being all under the ban. Various Irish secret societies sympathize with them, though not entrusted with their secrets, and the conspiracy is one that will require the closest watching, for it may at any moment embroil the two Governments, whose people have every reason to continue on friendly terms.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.—IRISH MEMBERS SUSPENDED

Friday.—The House sat on Friday morning to for- the Crime Prevention Bill, and resumed in the consideration of Clause 17 (descrip- and provision for raising charge). ession of the word "town- view of preventing thrown on the longed

[redacted] the q[redacted] jected by [redacted] Mr. O'Donnell w[redacted] as re-opening a que[redacted] Committee. An amen[redacted] Trevelyan, for Sir W. Harcourt, [redacted] charge for compensation shall be appo[redacted] upon all rateable hereditaments in any other than those exempted by the Lord Lieuten[redacted] in persuance of the Act, was under discussion when the sitting was suspended.

The evening sitting, around which great expectations centred, began at nine o'clock and was in every sense disappointing, not only in the measure of its achievements, but in the uneventful quietude with which the proceedings were conducted. It is a fact worthy of notice that with the exception of a two minutes' intervention by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Thorold Rogers respectively, and excluding of course the members of the Government, not a single member other than Mr. Parnell or one of his followers spoke upon any of the amendments proposed between nine o'clock and a quarter to five next morning when Sir F. Milbank interposed. The time was occupied in the criticism of three amendments, only one of which, proposed by the Chief Secretary, was accepted. At sunrise, Mr. Gibson pointed out that the Committee had been for four and a half hours engaged in discussing a single line of the bill. Daylight was then streaming brightly through the stained-glass windows. In the double glare of light—the natural and the artificial—the House presented a sadly somnolent aspect. Many members who had been unceremoniously aroused from the hidden benches upon which they had been surreptitiously sleeping were jaded and weary, and their exhausted condition was painfully obtrusive. One by one the disturbed members again retired to their coveted nooks, and the discussion went on. Mr. Courtney replaced Dr. Playfair at 1.30. At a quarter past four an amendment of Mr. Leamy's was negatived by 109 to 15. The next hour and a half was occupied in the discussion and disposal of several amendments having for their object the restriction of the means by which the "blood tax," as it is called, might be levied. At half-past five Mr. Courtney left the chair and was supplanted by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Successive amendments were discussed at wearisome length.

Hour after hour having been thus spent without advancing business perceptibly, the Home Secretary expostulated with his opponents upon the wanton and intolerable waste of time by their adroit but ill-disguised tactics, deliberately designed to block a measure imperatively called for by the "terrible condition" of Ireland. Asking the House and the country to take note of these "scandalous" manœuvres, he averred that the time had come when some stringent method of putting a stop to them must be adopted. Thereupon Mr. Parnell charged the Home Secretary with "the parliamentary offence" of arrogating to himself the functions of the Chair, and also with seeking to inflame the passions of Englishmen against the Irish members for only acting within their strict rights. Sir S. Northcote condemned the "flimsy pretexts" by which it was sought to divert attention from the gravity of the situation, and offered the Government his support to any reasonable proposals for expediting a measure of such "vital importance." Mr. Forster likewise indicated the danger of encouraging murders and outrages by further delays.

About 3 a. m., Mr. Biddulph having appealed to the Chairman to put an end to "this miserable farce," Mr. Playfair—now again at his post—stated that he had been "painfully impressed" by the way in which the business of Committee had been conducted, tha bill having been discussed for twenty-three days, and Clause 17 having alone engrossed nineteen hours, and he intimated that he might soon have to name certain members as systematic obstructors. Mr. Redmond made some comments on this admonition, which elicited loud cries of "Order!" and the Chairman then said: I think the time has come when it is absolutely necessary to stop this systematic obstruction, and I severally name to the Committee as having so engaged in this course of obstruction the following members:—Mr. Biggar, Mr. Callan, Dr. Commins, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sullivan." (Interruption.) Mr. O'Donnell (sitting in his place, and in a loud voice): "That statement is an infamy. (Irish cheers, and cries of "Order!" and "Name!") I have been absent up till now, and I have been fouly named as guilty of obstruction. You sin against all the traditions of your office." Mr. Callan, in turn, denounced the charge preferred against him as "the falsehood of a salaried official." Mr. Childers moved the suspension for the rest of the sitting of the sixteen members above named, which was carried by 126 against 27. The Speaker having been summoned to the chair, Mr. Playfair reported the Committee's sentence of suspension, which was ratified by a formal vote of the House, and the offending members withdrew, reiterating their indignant protests. A special report was also made against Mr. O'Donnell for insulting the Chair, which it was arranged to take into consideration on Monday evening. Sir J. Hay—as a close observer of the proceedings during the previous twelve hours and a half—expressed his opinion that Mr. Marum and Mr. Callan were wrongly included in the list of the suspended. Mr. A. O'Connor moved the adjournment of the House, and warmly protested against business being proceeded with in the absence of excluded colleagues, whose right to be heard in these debates he held to be unimpeachable. Mr. Gladstone, who came in about half-past ten, amid cheers, opposed this motion, which was negatived by 156 to 14, and the House went back into Committee about noon.

Irish members who remained on the benches—[redacted]ently Mr. Gray, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. [redacted]and Mr. Shiel—then endeavoured to move [redacted] to the amendments which stood in the [redacted]heir colleagues. As they confessed, [redacted] were ignorant to some extent of the [redacted] amendments and the grounds on [redacted] supported, and when Clauses 17 [redacted] agreed to, and Clause 19 was

omitted, they asked that progress should be reported. Mr. Gladstone responded that the rest of the provisions being merely subsidiary the Committee might as well before rising finish all but the new and postponed clauses, at the same time intimating that he would demand urgency on Monday for the remaining stages of the measure. Motions to report progress were then made, alternated with motions that the Chairman leave the chair, for which only nine votes at the highest were recorded. Mr. Heneage first and Sir Hussey Vivian afterwards invoked the interposition of the Chair to stay what they described as "mere trifling with the Committee;" and at length Mr. Playfair named nine more Irish members—namely, Messrs. Byrne, W. Corbet, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Shiel—as guilty of "wilful and persistent obstruction." Mr. Gladstone accordingly moved their suspension, which was carried by 158 to 7, a decision which had been anticipated by the nine members walking out of the House together. Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. M'Coan, after a protest, also retired, and The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Blake were the only prominent members left. Mr. Labouchere suggested that as the Home Secretary had now got rid of all his troublesome opponents he might gracefully accept the remaining amendments they had placed on the paper. Sir W. Harcourt respectfully declining, amid some laughter, to take this course, the notice paper was rapidly cleared, the amendments which the Home Secretary had put down being all agreed to without remark. The 30th clause, fixing the duration of the Act at three years, was objected to by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Cowen, the latter giving notice that on the report he would move the reduction of the period to one year. Sir W. Harcourt replied that the longer time was recommended, among other grounds, by the consideration that the house has now to reckon with those who do not act with good faith towards parliamentary government. Mr. Blake challenged a last division on the clause, which was carried by 69 to 6. Progress was immediately reported, amid ministerial cheers, and at eight o'clock in the evening a continuous sitting of thirty hours (including the suspension) from seven to nine on Friday evening came to a close.

Monday.—After the questions on the paper had been put and answered, a number of questions were put with regard to matters arising out of the prolonged sitting. In answer to Mr. Onslow, the Speaker said that a combination for obstructing business came, in his opinion, within the standing order of the 31st of January, 1881. The conduct of Mr. O'Donnell on Saturday towards the Chairman was brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, who, before making any motion, invited Mr. O'Donnell to offer any explanation he might desire as to the epithets he had used. This, however, the hon. member declined to do, stating that he would wait to hear the accusation that was to be preferred against him. Mr. Gladstone said that the records of the House, showing that the member for Dungarvan had stigmatized the action of the Chairman as an "infamy," sufficiently indicated the nature of the grave charge which had to be met. He moved that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House for fourteen days for his misconduct towards the Chair. Mr. O'Donnell denied the accuracy of the words imputed to him, but admitted that in his "apostrophe to the Chair" there might be found some irregularity. Having been absent from the House the whole of Friday night, he thought he had been unjustly and unfairly suspended, and in including him in his list of the sixteen members he affirmed, had "sinned against all the traditions of his office." Mr. O'Donnell alleged that the Chairman had not acted upon circumstances within his own knowledge, but upon the "false and feloniously misleading" reports made to him as to what had occured in his absence, and it was this which he had designated as "an infamy." He attributed the false reports in question to the Government, who had been the cowardly inciters of the tyranny practised against Irish members. Mr. O'Donnell having then withdrawn, in obedience to the order of the Speaker, Mr. Playfair explained that the responsibility for what had occured in connection with the suspension of the sixteen members rested with him exclusively. He had not mentioned his intentions in the matter to any of the Ministers, nor had he acted on any reports made to him by others. Mr. Labouchere moved as an amendment, that, the Chairman of Committees having named Mr. O'Donnell for obstructing the business of Parliament, he having been absent during the greater portion of the sitting when the offence was committed, and not having received any warning from the Chair, the House is not prepared to take notice of the language imputed to him, and passes to the other orders of the day. Mr. Callan seconded the amendment, but, on objection taken by Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker pronounced it irregular. After some discussion, Mr. Cowen moved, as an amendment, that the House declines to express an opinion on Mr. O'Donnell's language, and therefore passes to the next order of the day. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 199 to 35, and Mr. Gladstone's motion carried by 181 to 33.

Mr. Gladstone afterwards moved, that the resolution of February 3, 1881, relating to urgency in the business of the House, be revived. Mr. Parnell moved an amendment for dispensing with the necessity of a three to one majority in order to create a state of urgency. It would, he thought, be very difficult for the Government to obtain urgency on that condition in favour of the Arrears Bill. The amendment was rejected by 184 to 41. An amendment by Lord Percy for confining urgency to the Crimes Bill was negatived and Mr. Gladstone's original resolution was carried by 259 to 31.

The House then went into Committee on the Crimes Prevention Bill and was counted out at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 7.)

[redacted]LTY, 4th July, 1882.

[redacted]ack Sergt. J. Murphy to [redacted]nsferred to the

[redacted] Naval A.- [redacted] Sir M. C.

[redacted]ted Naval [redacted]pt. Sir F. [redacted] Rank.

[redacted] H. M.'s [redacted]cers have [redacted]date, and [redacted] Comdr. [redacted]and R. M. [redacted] Bunbury.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 7.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 7th July, 1882.

Royal Artillery—Col. L. F. Hall retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. M. E. C. Stocker has retired on retired pay, with a gratuity, and not on retired pay, as stated in the Gazette.

Major A. O. Molesworth retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. P. Hare retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Co.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Sandham to be Lieut. Col., vice J. R. King, retired.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col A. A. Stewart to be Lieut. Col., vice R. W. Phipps, retired.

Major A Logan, from Supmry. to Estabt., to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col R. Sandham, promoted.

Major B. L. Tollner, from half-pay, to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt. and Bt. Major D. D. T. O'Callaghan, upon the Seconded List, to be Major.

Capt. and Bt. Major L. F. Perry to be Major, vice B. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stewart, promoted.

Capt. and Bt. Major E. S. B. Lockyer, to be Major, vice C. F. Dixon, retired.

To be Capts.—Lieut J. L. Fixott, upon the Seconded List.

Lieut. Ed. F. Becher, vice G. Bourke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut. G. R. Spencer, vice Bt. Major L. F. Perry, promoted.

Lieut. A. D. Addison, vice Bt. Major E. S. B. Lockyer, promoted.

Lieut. B. L. Eman, vice Bt. Major J. R. Slade, C. B., seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. W. H. B. Heygate to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut. J. E. Hugh Orr resigns his commission.

Lieut. D'Arcy W. Reeve resigns his commission.

The surname of the Officer who retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. in the "Gazette" of 26th May is "Ford," and not as therein stated.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. G. Panter, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 37th Regtl. District (the Hampshire Regt.), vice Col. G. T. Gough, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. W. Crossman, C.M.G., Royal Engrs., to be a Col. on the Staff of the Army, to command the Royal Engrs. in the Southern Dist., vice Col. J. G. Jervois, Royal Engrs., who vacates that appointment.

BREVET.

The following Captains of Rl. Arty. to be Majors, under the provisions of the Rl. Warrant:—W. L. Hutchinson, G. H. Firebrace, W. H. Auchinleck, E. Wighton, W. Mallins, R. P. Hare, H. W. J. Hubback, and C. W. E. Murphy.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gl. W. S. Hatch, Rl. (late Bombay) A., has retired upon a pension under Indian retiring regulations and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Genl.

Major-Genl. J. A. Angelo, R. (late Bl.) A., has retired upon a pension under Indian retiring regulations and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Genl.

Qrmr. T. Ward, R.A., to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt.

INDIA OFFICE, 7th July, 1882.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bl. Army have been made by the Govt. of India:—

Lieut.-Col. G. de C. Morton, Rl. Warwickshire Regt., to be a Depy. Assist. Adjt.-Genl., vice Major W. J. Boyes, half-pay, whose tour of Staff Service has expired.

Capt. C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal S. C. (since deceased), to be a Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., vice Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal S.C., whose tour of Staff Service has expired.

Capt. G. F. Young, Bengal S. C., to be a Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., vice Capt. C. J. R. Fulford, deceased.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff:—

Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E., to be A.-de-C. to the Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Lieut. E. T. Rose, 10th Hussars, to be A.-de-C. to the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Comsr. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

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BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

EGYPT.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT.

WHEN the mail left London, on July 7, it was evident that hostilities were imminent, though the bombardment did not commence for three or four days later. The Sultan telegraphed on Thursday to the Council of the Egyptian Ministry that the British fleet would bombard the fortification of Alexandria unless the works were stopped immediately, and the Sultan held the Khedive and the Ministry responsible for the consequences. Ragheb Pasha replied that the Ministry had already telegraphed to Constantinople that demonstrations had been made, in consequence of which the Sultan's permission to resume the works on the fortifications was asked. Pending his Majesty's reply, no definite resolution had been adopted. Notwithstanding all official denials, however, work was continued on the fortifications.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 6 :—In consequence of the continued construction of earthworks, Sir Beauchamp Seymore has sent an ultimatum demanding their instant discontinuance under a threat of opening fire. For the moment operations have ceased, but it is yet uncertain weather they will be permanently discontinued, or whether the Fleet will be compelled to destroy the forts. Europeans will be given notice to clear out, and it is believed that Arabi Pasha will observe the ordinary usages of war."

It was believed that Admiral Seymour would delay making his formal demand for the cessation of the Egyptian armaments until all British subjects were on board the ships. Arabi Pasha was reported to be supplying arms to the native population.

A Reuter's telegram from Alexandria, dated July 7, 9-20 a. m., stated :—" Work on the fortifications has completely stopped since the delivery of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum yesterday. During a reconnaissance made yesterday afternoon along the earthworks by which the harbour is encircled, ninety-eight guns were counted, all bearing upon the harbour. The staffs of the British Agency and Consulate are expected on board the Tanjore to-day, as also the staff of the European Administration of the Egyptian railways ; Mr. A. Money, English member of the Caissee of the Public Debt ; Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Director-General of Public Accounts ; and the principal English residents who have hitherto remained at Cairo. Nearly all the remaining merchant-vessels, including the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Tanjore, have proceeded to the outer harbour, leaving the inner harbour to the squadron. Two Greek war vessels left Alexandria this morning."

The telegrams during the previous week had prepared people for news that the bombardment had commenced at any moment. As early as Monday the *Standard's* Alexandria correspondent telegraphed : —" I have no sympathy with alarmists ; but I am now forced to admit that they have a good deal to say for themselves. Apart altogether from the ordinary risks which one runs by living here amongst a population so hostile to us as the natives have been for the last few weeks, there is another grave peril threatening us. It is now impossible to ignore the fact that at any moment a conflict may occur between the English war-ships and the forts. The strong deterring influence exercised over Sir Beauchamp Seymour by the presence of English families is gone. There are not more than a couple of dozen genuine Englishmen in the town, and they can defend themselves until rescued by the fleet. The Egyptian soldiery and the officers and men under Sir Beauchamp Seymour are regarding each other suspiciously. Both are making preparations for fighting of the most provoking character. The Egyptians are rousing the feeling of the fleet to a pitch of high tension by ostentatiously pushing on the fortifications. The English war-ships, in turn, stimulate the anger of the Egyptian soldiers by showing that they, too, are prepared and eager for the fray. The slightest accident or indiscretion on either side will precipitate a sanguinary conflict."

The same correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday :—" During Monday night the Egyptian troops were busy with the fortifications. On Tuesday morning it was discovered by the officer of the fleet that two big guns had been placed in position between Forts Pharos and Ada, pointing seawards. They bear so as to threaten the ships of war. The working parties were engaged all night. The English Admiral has been for some time watching with jealous eye the movements of several suspicious-looking boats in the harbour. His idea has been that a plan for blocking the mouth of the channel was being quietly carried out. To-day he has formally complained to the Governor of Alexandria, and demanded that these preparations should cease instantly, and that the boats suspected should at once be removed to other berths. The Governor of Alexandria replies that the whole story is untrue and that the Admiral must be under an halucination. There are no preparations, says the Governor, being made to block up the harbour-mouth. The boats supposed to be engaged in this business are simply innocent craft, hovering about over the sponge fishing grounds, from which they are in the habit of reaping a remunerative harvest. If they are not molested in pursuing their lawful calling, nobody need be afraid of them. But the English Admiral has been unable to conceal his annoyance at the continuance of these preparations to block up the mouth of the harbour. The explanations on the subject tendered by the authorities he has regarded as unsatisfactory. He has accordingly sent a formal request that they be stopped at once. If not, he threatens he will promptly take steps to stop them."

On Tuesday night every preparation was made for commencing hostilities. H.M.S. Monarch anchored off Lighthouse Fort, and had her guns manned. Gatlings ready, and torpedo-launches cruising around the ship. Her tender has steam up constantly, ready to carry despatches to the remainder of Her Majesty's fleet lying off the shore.

The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing on July 6, was of opinion that a demand for the unconditional surrender of some 20 men, coupled with a threat to destroy the fortifications unless it were complied with within 24 hours, would probably settle the question without a blow. It would certainly do so with the minimum risk to life and property. Supported by 15,000 troops, ready to land from two sides in Alexandria, the risk would be reduced to nothing, and the loss to property not so great as is incurred by each day's delay.

A *Central News* telegram from Alexandria, July 7, noon, says :—Everything is quiet up to this hour. Admiral Seymour has notified the employés of the Cable Company both here and at Suez to be prepared to leave their offices. Those here will embark on board the Chiltern, and those at Suez will occupy a barge specially prepared for this emergency, upon which the cable will rest. It is expected they will go on board to-night. Other Europeans are embarking. Greatest vigilance exercised in harbour last night. Launches cruised throughout night to prevent the laying of torpedoes or obstructions in harbour.

As reported in our (*Pall Mall Gazette*) later editions the expected crisis at Alexandria arrived yesterday. Acting upon the warning of the English and French Consuls, most of the Europeans remaining in the town embarked on board the ships, and Sir B. Seymour sent an ultimatum to the Governor informing him that if the work upon the forts was not stopped he should take measures to stop it. The Governor sent an irritating message, requesting permission to inspect "several buildings which were being fortified by Englishmen," the telegraph office, which was being barricaded, being specially indicated. The reply to the Admiral's ultimatum was delivered about seven in the evening. It was signed by Toulba Pasha, as commandant of the garrison. It assured the Admiral that no such hostile act as he apprehends had or would be undertaken, and it concluded with an appeal to his well-known humanity. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, telegraphing at 11·10 last night, says :—" Arabi's answer to the ultimatum does not satisfy Admiral Seymour, who has sent out a call on all the English war ships. The French, meanwhile, are encouraging Arabi to resist. I have this on undoubted authority. There is very great excitement here."

Admirals Seymour and Conrad are said to have their plans perfectly arranged, and are ready to act at the shortest notice. The *Standard's* correspondent says that in the event of formal notice being given of intended action by the fleet there is little doubt that, in accordance with Arabi's previous declaration, the troops will be withdrawn from their work of keeping order in the streets, and the city will then become a scene of rioting and plunder.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says : Arabi declares that he will not permit any warship to leave the harbour, while there are in port several small English ships and some neutral vessels which, if hostilities break out, must strive to escape the fire of the heavy fort guns. The correspondent continues :—

On the other hand, I believe from what I saw of Arabi this morning, that that gentleman is beginning to be frightened. Last night, after inveighing against Dervish Pasha, he went personally to the Turkish Commissioner and declared that he had not said one word against Dervish or the Sultan. This indicates irresolution.

In the course of a conversation I had with the Khedive to-day he expressed a hope that the National party would yield to Turkey.

Dervish Pasha told the same correspondent yesterday that if the works were continued he would leave Alexandria immediately. He then (adds the correspondent) took me to the window of the Palace, showed me all the fortifications, and declared that none of them were new. He said, however, that he would order Arabi forthwith to send the Admiral a satisfactory reply. Admiral Seymour declares that two new guns have certainly been erected.

POSITION OF THE FLEET BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE *Times'* Correspondent telegraphed from Alexandria on July 6, 10 p.m. :—

The following account will, I hope, give some idea of the position of the fleets in Alexandria Harbour. The harbour is in the form of a crescent ; on what I will call the north horn of which is situated the lighthouse. Following the cost-line round the crescent the Ras-el-Tin Palace comes next to the lighthouse. Next to that is an open ground used for military parades. Then comes the arsenal. This completes the north horn of the crescent in about the centre of which is the Custom-house. Behind the Custom-house extends the thickly-populated native quarter of the town. Continuing along the coast-line we arrive at the new quays, used for merchant shipping. Behind these is the Fort Napoléon, behind which, again, appear the square and the European quarter of the town. Next to the quays come the locks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, and beyond them the south horn of the crescent is formed by the new mole terminated by a small lighthouse. Now describing the same circuit, and beginning at the north horn, the Khedive's yacht, Mahroussa, faces the lighthouse. Next come the two Greek vessels, King George and Hellas, opposite to the parade ground. Then, facing the Ras-el-Tin Palace, the British vassel Condo and the Egyptian Mehemet Ali. Between the Palace and the Arsenal are the Austrian Laudon and the Turkish yacht Izzedin. Opposite the Arsenal stretch the Invincible and a line of mail steamers. Opposite the new quays is the refugee ship, North Britain. Against the south horn is the Peninsular refugee steamer Tanjore and Admiral Seymour's yacht, the Helicon ; and in about the centre of this crescent are the French ironclads Alma and Galissonière.

So much for the inner harbour ; but south of the south horn, and still within the limits of the larger harbour, lie several ships in a somewhat confused group. Of this group the powerful Monarch is about the centre, and round her are to be seen the English gunboats Bittern, Cygnet, Beacon, and Decoy, three American vessels, four French, two Russian, one Italian, and one Dutch. On the north side of the north horn, and right outside the breakwater which closes in the larger harbour, cluster the masts of the Sultan, Téméraire, the flag-ship, the Alexandra, and a Spanish vessel. The Light-house Point, or north horn, which is mounted with 19 small guns, four of 12 tons and one of 18 tons, is, therefore, between the fires of any ship in the inner harbour and of the powerful ships outside. On the south, and beyond the south horn, are some recently erected batteries, of no practical strength, and in the centre of the crescent, but inland, is the Fort Napoléon, containing one 18-ton gun.

On July 3 the same Correspondent telegraphed :—The English ships are 14 in number—the Inflexible, Alexandra, Temeraire, Sultan, Superb, Invinsible, Monarch, Iris, Bittern, Condor, Decoy, Beacon, Cygnet, and Helicon. The French vessels number six, of which three are ironclads ; the American three, the Russian two, the Greek two, and the Italian, Austrian, German, Dutch, and Spanish one each.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

War preparations continued to be pushed forward briskly in England. We take the following particulars from the London papers :—

A Woolwich correspondent, writing on Thursday morning, says :—All doubt as to the reality and extensive character of the war preparations is now at an end. That Her Majesty's Government has virtually decided on the armed occupation of Egypt is evident from the activity and preparations witnessed to-day at the various military and manufacturing establishments throughout the country. The constitution of the 1st Army Corps has been definitely decided upon. It will consist of 25,000 men, 10,000 of whom will be drawn from Aden, India, and the Mediterranean stations ; and 15,000 will be sent from England. This army will be formed into three divisions, each of which will have its own staff, distinct from the general staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the whole army corps. The troops to be sent from England will be made up of twenty-one battalions of infantry and six regiments of cavalry. The Royal Artillery will consist of four batteries of horse artillery and eleven of field artillery, together with a reserve ammunition column for infantry and artillery. The Royal Engineers will have their own regimental staff, and will consist of four field companies, in charge of pontoon trains and telegraph trains. The pontoon troop will make arrangements for crossing rivers, ravines, etc., and the telegraph troop will have under their direction thirty miles of telegraph wire with instruments and travelling offices, enabling them to communicate between the general commanding and the front. The Commissariat and Transport Corps will be composed of eight companies ; and the Ordnance Store Corps of one company. The medical department will consist of four bearer companies and twelve field hospitals. In addition to the foregoing, provision will be made for four troops of military police, the veterinary staff, chaplains, and postal officials. The military store bases selected are Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus ; at each of which stations a mule transport train is to be equipped. The light siege-train already at Malta will be manned by garrison batteries of artillery already out at that station. The field artillery first required will be supplied from the fleet, as all the vessels carry Gatlings and light field pieces mounted for land service. The regiments composing the first army corps have all been selected, and are nearly all made up to war strength. Where there is any deficiency the men will be chosen from the reserves, nearly all of whom are in the prime of life, having only just left the colours. In accordance with this arrangement, the army reserve will be at once called out, and those who are not selected to fill up vacancies will perform garrison duty at home.

A Mobilization Committee, composed of the heads of departments at the War Office, met on Monday morning at half-past ten in the Committee-room, War Office. The subject under discussion was the mobilization of the Army Reserves, and arrangements were placed before the committee with regard to the calling-out of the reserves. Before the committee rises they will, it is believed, have completed the different arrangements attached to the pay, victualling, clothing, transport, and officering of the Reserves, which are expected to be called out without delay.

Preparations are being made at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, for the despatch of a large force of Royal Engineers to the East. The whole of the staff of the Intelligence Department were employed on Monday in the preparing details of the force. The corps at headquarters is very strong, and in a few days a complete column, with pontoon, telegraph, and field train, could be sent away ready to take the field.

A number of batteries of seven-pounder mountain guns are being got ready at the Royal Arsenal. The artificers of the Royal Carriage Department having virtually completed the light siege-train preparations are being made for the issue of a heavy siege-train, consisting of twelve heavy guns and fourteen howitzers. A large number of reserve military wagons and carts are now on their way from Weedon to Woolwich, to be available for the transport service of a second army corps. Appliances for the packing of war stores are arriving daily ; whilst arrangements for military telegraphing are not being lost sight of. Each army corps sent out will be provided with six wire-reel carts and two covered wagons to be used as offices at each terminus—the front and headquarters of the general commanding. It is still in contemplation to call out the army reserve, and the instructions issued last week in a special army circular for no army reserve men to leave the United Kingdom, still hold good.

Arms and accoutrements have been despatched, by order of the War Office, to the following towns, which will be the stations at which the army reserves will rendezvous—Berwick-on Tweed, Carlisle, Newcastle, Richmond, Beverley, York, Pontefract, Halifax, Lancaster, Preston, Harrington, Burnly, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Chester, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Wrexham, Cardiff, Brecon, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Bedford, Warwick, Great Yarmouth, Exeter, Northampton. Rury, St. Edmunds, Bodmin, Taunton, Bristol, Dorchester, Reading, Devizes, Winchester, Oxford, Chichester, Guildford, Maidstone, Warley, Kingston, Hounslow, Canterbury, Inverness, Perth, Aberdeen, Stirling, Hamilton, Ayr, Belfast, Glencorse, Omagh, Armagh, Naas, Birr, Galway, Clonmel, and Tralee. In consequence of the arrival of these arms and accoutrements, rumours have been circulated at Wrexham and other places that the army reserve have already received orders to assemble ; but up to this morning no official notices had been issued to that effect. When they receive such intimation they will assemble at the infantry barracks at the towns above mentioned. The arms and accoutrements sent out number about 20,000, and orders have been issued to-day to get in readiness 20,000 more.

An order has been received at Chatham Dockyard directing that the Constance, 14 guns, steel and iron corvette cased with wood, 2,383, tons, 2,300 horse-power, is to be immediately brought forward for commission. Her destination is supposed to be the Mediterranean. A requisition has been received at the Duncan (Royal Naval Barracks), Sheerness, from the Admiralty, for a heavy draft of men to join the iron corvette Rover, 19, 3,494 tons, 4,964 horse-power, which is to be commissioned at Chatham for foreign service. Another heavy draft is also to be furnished for the Satelite, 8, composite sloop, 1,420 tons, 950 horse-power, which is to be commissioned at Sheerness.

A Chatham correspondent telegraphs that late on Saturday evening instructions were forwarded from the Admiralty to the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard directing that H.M.S. Agamemnon and Ajax should be prepared for immediate service. The Agamemnon is an iron armour-plated turret ship, of 8,490 tons and 6,000 horse-power, and the Ajax is in all particular a counterpart of the Agamemnon.

A telegram from Malta, July 7, states :—Her Majesty's despatch vessel Salamis has sailed for Brindisi, to bring Major General Sir Evelyn Wood to Malta.

Her Majesty's trroopship Humber has gone to Alexandria with arms and ammunition.

The Channel Fleet proceeds to Alexandria to-night conveying the 38th and 96th Regiments, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers.

The hired transport Nerissa will take 200 troops, and the transport Rhosina another 200 men with coals and ammnition.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

The French transport Garonne, and her Majesty's gunboat Mosquito, have arrived at Suez.

On July 7, the whole of the Household Cavalry stationed at Windsor underwent medical inspection with a view to foreign service.

The Portsmouth correspondeht of the *Evening Standard*, telegraphing on July 7, says :—Orders were received this morning from the military authorities at Portsmouth, to make the necessary arrangements for the embarkation of troops tomorrow on board the Malabar, Captain Henry Hand, which is coaled and provisioned ready for sea. The regiments which are under orders to leave in the Malabar for Gibraltar are the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th), under the command of Lieut. Colonel Stratton ; the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment (56th), under the command of Major Greenland.

WAR STORES.

THE preparations of the Medical Department are already completed. The whole of the pharmacy and surgery waggons have been fitted up with the necessary instruments, drugs, and medical comforts, the whole being arranged so that the Army doctors and dispensers can find all they want as readily as in their hospitals at home. The hospital tents, wood floorings, and camp equipments are also ready for the field hospitals, both at the base of operations, along the line of communication, and at the front ; whilst the bearer companies, whose duty it is to convey the wounded from the battle-field, under fire, are being rapidly organized ; the litters, which will be carried by mules, being prepared in large quantities. The Commissariat Corps were also yesterday actively employed in preparing appliances for field bakeries and butcheries. The equipments for the four field Companies of Royal Engineers, including stores for constructing bridges by the pontoon troop, and the travelling offices of the telegraph troop, are being fitted up with the latest improvements, whilst orders for the supply of a large quantity of telegraph poles and field wire have been given. Two 7-pounder batteries, one of 200 lb. guns, and one of 400 lb. guns, complete with ammunition, are nearly ready at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the mule transport service ; whilst the large number of Gatling guns on travelling carriages, and light field pieces, carried by all the vessels of the Naval Squadron, and which will be manned by the Naval Brigade, are being got ready as being suitable for service in Egypt. Orders have been issued for providing a large number of military squadron carts for both infantry and cavalry. These will be worked by a special light transport column, and will be of a character suitable for service in a sandy country like Egypt. The substantial general service waggons have been pronounced to be too heavy, and all the light tip, forage, and other military carts available are being brought out, and will be used for mule draught. With the object of carrying this out, two thousand sets of the smallest horse harness in store at Woolwich Dockyard are being altered to fit mules, of which animals her Majesty's Government has a very large stock, both at the Mediterranean Stations and in the Indian Empire. The light siege train at Woolwich Arsenal is now ready for service, with the exception that the whole of the new shell is not yet filled ; but this, it is expected, will be completed within the next twenty-four hours, the men in the Royal Laboratory working overtime with this object. The Lords of the Admiralty are in communication with shipowners with the object of chartering ships for the conveyance of war stores in connection with the proposed Egyptian expedition.

ARABI'S BOASTS.

A telegram from *The Times'* Correspondent at Alexandria, dated July 4, says :—Arabi Pasha went yesterday to Cairo, and will return to-night. He expresses his intention of fighting either Turkey, or England, or all Europe. It is difficult to understand his infatuation. It is apparently the confidence of a Napoleon rather than the bravado of a desperado. Speaking to him, one is astonished at the *bêtises* that he utters, and at the childish arguments with which he supports his propositions. No pothouse politician could utter more worthless nonsense ; no donkey boy state notions more crude and more laughable. Such remarks, however, are propounded with no vulgar bombast, but with the calm assurance of a man who believes, and who expects you to believe what he says. He has forwarded to-day 1,400 men to Aboukir ; and he confidently states that the peculiar construction of the forts would enable him to repel the landing of 20,000 troops.

In another message describing an interview with the dictator, the same Correspondent says :—Arabi showed himself what I have always deemed him—a simple fellah, of very small intelligence, labouring under the impression that he was supported by an omnipotent Sultan, and without the smallest notion as to the relative powers of Europe, Turkey, and Egypt.

A naval officer, who had been making investigations ashore at Alexandria writes to the *Western Morning News* under date June 28th :—

Arabi Pasha and his followers profess to believe that they can repulse any attack upon them by an Anglo-French force ; but they are woefully ignorant of the power of our guns, as their forts have no shelter. Our Nordenfeldts alone would prevent any one from remaining near the guns. Fort Napoleon, in the middle of the town, is the strongest fort, but a few shots from the vessels outside would blow it down. Cum-al-dik, another fort, has a great number of small smooth-bore guns ; but it is so exposed that no one could live if we turned on it our machine guns, and a few shells from the Monarch would soon put it out of shape. The forts round the harbour are not much better, and the ships inside would be able to give a good account of them.

Telegraphing on Sunday night, the Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* said :—

I have had other conversations with Arabi and some of his chief officers this morning. They say that if the Conference results in an English, French, or Anglo-French, or European attack on Egypt they will, in spite of the Porte, resist European intervention. They will trust in God to vindicate the righteousness of their cause, which is a holy one. Thus, they say, they must win victory in the long run. They frankly admit that if the Sultan orders Arabi to leave Egypt they will prevent him from doing so. Speaking of the murder of English subjects in Alexandria, Arabi said it was an inevitable misfortune, due solely to the mendacious policy Sir E. Malet and Sir A. Colvin pursued towards the Egyptian people. The latter were determined to be trampled on no longer. Let Europe respect their rights and they would respect the rights of Europeans. But if Europe oppressed them, the Europe might find that it was possible for them not only to repudiate unjust debts, but that the Canal itself might be rendered virtually useless.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Alexandria correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed on Jnly 2 :—As regards the solution, I have always advocated the sending of Turkish troops. I can do so no longer. The evil has gone far beyond any such remedy. In the first place, the Sultan's policy throughout has been so treacherous that no reliance is placed on such intervention, even by Turks themselves. We should find the troops brought here, a new Ministry or a new Circular offered as a solution, and, finally, we should find ourselves face to face with the came difficulty *plus* an army of fighting troops. But, besides this, it is European prestige that has suffered, and, if Egypt is to become again habitable to Europeans, it is European prestige which must be restored. If it were possible to conceive a method by which Europe could obtain all her other objects without the employment of force, it would not be efficacious for the ultimate prosperity of the country. It is not from a desire for vengeance, for one can hardly feel anything but pity for the too credulous dupes of a few schemers, not all of whom even are, perhaps, morally responsible for their acts ; but it is because it is absolutely necessary to show force to make an example and to inspire fear, if it is desired to render the life of a European tolerable in the country, that I insist on the necessity of some very strong manifestation of our force.

The same correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed July 3 :—Speaking to-day to a Turk, who, I believe, is extremely well informed as regards Stamboul Palace politics, he said :—

" Let me beg you to give this warning, in the most emphatic manner you can employ. Stake your reputation upon its truth, and if it be attempted to disprove it give my name, and I will give you proof under an authority which the Sultan will not deny. Every Turkish soldier that lands in Egypt—be the guarantee of Turkey what it may—will be within a month the ally of the Egyptian Military party, and will be opposed to European interference in Egypt in a far more efficacious fashion than Arabi or the whole party now in Egypt are. The day that such troops are sighted I leave behind me Egypt, Turkey, and the East, convinced that it can only result in a European war which will terminate the existence of Turkey."

On June 5, the same correspondent telegraphed :—The rupture between Arabi and the Porte is apparently complete. The Ministers state that all being settled it is natural that Dervish Pasha should leave, and as Dervish declines to carry out this perfectly logical consequence of his own assertions, the Ministers no longer recognize his existence. Generally people here look on this as a healthy sign. " The Porte is now again defied," they say, " and the Porte will, therefore, be willing to act against Arabi Pasha." Perhaps I am unduly sceptical. Still it strikes me as remarkable that this change should have taken place at so very critical a moment—that Arabi should have remained the passive instrument of the Sultan, the firm believer in the power of Turkey,—until the very moment when his services have been recognized and when that power is necessary to him ; and that at the very moment when conciliation is essential to him he should turn and employ defiance. Moreover, that the Ministry should proclaim publicly their disagreement—this is strange, and contrary to all Oriental precedent. But suppose that Turkey's policy is one at which I have previously hinted—suppose that, finding she may be asked to send troops here to enforce the will of the Powers, she is prepared to do so with the intention of thwarting that will—it is manifest that her first object must be to convince the Powers that she is not likely to have any sympathy with Arabi Pasha. By pretending that a slight has been offered to Dervish Pasha and by making Arabi declare openly his hostility, Europe may be lulled into security, and may be induced to trust Turkey to act against the Egyptian military party ; and when once Turkish troops are in Alexandria Turkey will be able to play her own game. If this seems far-fetched, let it be remembered that this is not the first defiance which Arabi has offered to Turkey ; and yet his previous offences of this kind have been condoned, and he has been honoured.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, July 7, states.—Latest events have confirmed the Porte's objection to a military expedition which presents no possible advantage, while abstention, appears dictated by considerations of religion and religious supremacy, which always weighed very greatly with the Sultan, and have lately assumed increased prominence in his mind.

The Sultan telegraphed orders last night to Cairo that nothing should be done to precipitate a catastrophe or to complicate the situation.

Germany made an important communication to the Palace yesterday, recommending more ready acquiescence in the wishes of the Powers.

To-morrow the Conference will present its decisions to the Porte.

The *Djeride*, which is the exponent of educated Moslem opinion, this morning treats the whole question from a religious standpoint. It reminds its readers how Prince Bismarck bent before Papal influence, and Mr. Gladstone before the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and then proceeds to draw analogous conclusions with regard to India, which are singularly and significantly outspoken.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

WITH reference to the preparations by France, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

In case of French troops being landed in Egypt, the force under command of General Logerot will, it is stated, consist of three brigades, composed as follows :—1st Brigade, eight battalions of marines, containing 600 men each ; 2nd Brigade, eight battalions, 600 strong, of Zouaves drawn from the troops now in Tunis and Algeria ; 3rd Brigade, eight battalions of the line, also drawn from Algeria, to be replaced by an equal number of men from French garrisons. No mention is made of any contingent of cavalry or field artillery. Telegrams from Brest announce that naval preparations are being carried on there with the greatest activity. The Devastation, one of the most powerful ironclads in the French navy, was got ready for sea in forty-eight hours, and is now completely equipped awaiting sailing orders. Two first-class ironclads, the Surveillante and the Turennel, which were placed in the first line of reserves, are also being rapidly brought forward for active service. A Channel squadron is being formed, which will be placed under the command of Admiral Thomasset, with two Rear-Admirals. It is also stated that officers of the Naval Reserve employed on the steamers of the Messageries and Transatlantic Companies have received orders to join their respective stations. The general desire among officers and men is to be ready at the same time as the English naval forces. Additional information as to the transports now being fitted out at Toulon reaches Paris this evening. Nine vessels are ready to take the sea at any moment, and an equal number are being prepared in all haste. These vessels could carry 30,000 men of all arms with horses, guns, and all necessary equipments. In naval circles it is affirmed that within a week France will have at its disposal the most powerful fleet ever assembled under the tricolour flag.

A decree in Tuesday's *Journal Official* announces that ten men-of-war, of which six are ironclads, have been commissioned for immediate service. The following is a list of the vessels :—

1st, the first-class ironclad Heroine, at Toulon
2nd, the first-class ironclad Devastation, at Brest
3rd, the second-class ironclad Atalante, at Lorient
4th, the first-class ironclad Savoie, at Lorient ; 5th, the first-class ironclad Revanche, at Toulon ; 6th, the first-class ironclad Survalante, at Brest ; 7th, the second-class cruiser Chateau Renaud, at Lorient ; 8th, the second-class cruiser Infernel, at Cherbourg ; 9th, the second-class cruiser Depetit Thouars, at Brest ; and 10th, the large transport Aveyeron, at Toulon. As all these vessels are in the first class of the steam reserve as soon as they are manned France will have afloat in European waters a more formidable armament than that which Villeneuve commanded and Nelson destroyed at Trafalgar. The ships now commissioned, added to those ready for service in the Meditcrranean, make up a total of twenty-seven sail, fifteen being ironclads. As to the manning of the ships, the Inscription Maritime with its stringent provisions, enables the Government to press into the service every man employed in the fisheries below the age of fifty. On Saturday all men having less than four years' service were ordered by telegraph to be sent to their respective headquarters, and the stringency with which the order was carried out has created deep consternation all along the coast from Dunkirk to Havre, where the boats for the Scotch fishing-grounds were about to start on their first voyage. Some of the boast attempted to sail, but an embargo was laid upon them, and at Boulogne and Dieppe the refractory crews were arrested. The men are wanted to man the ships now commissioned.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Paris, July 7, says :—The French Government have definitely declined to join in bombarding Alexandria, on account of the Egyptian armaments, or to land a force at the present juncture for the protection of the Canal ; but will continue the naval preparations for the assertion of French interests.

It is considered improbable here now, in official quarters, that England will take action in Egypt.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference, it is stated, has decided on inviing Turkish intervention in Egypt, and held a sittting to consider the terms of the invitation. A Paris telegram says that the invitation will stipulate for the maintenance of the *status quo ante*, the observance of international engagements, and the limitation of the period of the occupation. The Porte, it is added, now views the Conference with much more favour than previously.

The Russian representative at Constantinople has (a St. Petersburg telegram says) been instructed by his Government always to act in harmony with the German, Austrian, and Italian representatives in the Egyptian question.

LORD GRANVILLE'S POLICY.

ANOTHER batch of correspondence on the Egyptian Question has been issued. It is evident from the despatches that the lead in the whole matter has been taken by the British Cabinet. Writing on May 23 to the European governments in explanation of the despatch of the squadrons to Alexandria, Lord Granville says :—

No one can have mistaken the character and the object of this demonstration ; the declarations made to the British and French Parliaments have prevented all doubt in this respect. The English and French Governments have gone to Egypt, not to make a selfish and exclusive policy prevail, but to secure without distinction of nationality the interests in that country of the several European Powers, and to maintain the authority of the Khedive, such as it has been established by the firmans of the Sultan recognised by Europe. They have never proposed to land troops or to resort to a military occupation of the country. Her Majesty's Government intend, when once calm has been restored and the future secured, to leave Egypt to herself and to recall their squadron. I, contrary to their exceptions, a pacific solution cannot be obtained, they will concert with the Powers and with Turkey on the measure which shall have appeared to them and to the French Governments to be the best. You may read this telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and give him a copy if he desires it. Your French colleage has similiar instructions.—On May 26 Lord Granville wrote as follows to Lord Lions :—I have to request your Excellency to inform M. de Freycinet that Her Majesty's Government are unwilling that any time should be lost in concerting with the French Government upon the terms in which the other Powers should be addressed with a view to invoking the authority of the Sultan, and that they propose for his coucurrence the following draft of a despatch to the British and French representatives at Berlin. Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersbug :—The time has now arrived when the progress of disorder in Egypt threatnes to call for some more decided action : and I have to instruct you to propose, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to the Government to which you are accredit, that the Sultan, as

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Sovereign, shall be jointly invited by the Powers to be prepared to lend to the Khedive a sufficient force to enable His Highness to maintain his authority; this force be under the orders of the Khedive during the time of sojourn in Egypt; the Sultana to be requested to give a positive assurance that these troops should only be used for the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that there should be no interference with the liberties of Egypt secured by the previous firmans of the Sultan, or with existing European agreement; the troops not to remain in Egypt for a longer period than a month, except at the request of the Khedive, and with the consent of the Great Powers, or of the Western Powers as representing Europe; the reasonable expenses of the expedition to be borne by the Egyptian Government." Your Excellency will further suggest to M. de Freycient that it will be advisable to appoint two military men to advise our representatives in Egypt during the sojourn of the troops.

THE WEAK POINTS OF THE CANAL.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has traversed the Canal from Port Said to Suez, sends the following account of what came under his observation:—Only a small English gunboat, the Coquette, is left at Port Said. The inhabitants there are somewhat nervous at the possibility of an attack by the natives on Europeans. I found that a large number of the natives had gone to Damietta, where they were assembling, evidently for no good purpose. Their ultimate descent on Port Said is feared. The cutting of the water-pipes between Ismailia and Port Said is also much dreaded, as in that case there would be great difficulty in obtaining water. Should English troops land, the ships must be prepared to condense every drop of water that may be required. I saw no troops on the banks of the Canal, but I observed that the native barges previously referred to had been moved farther up the Canal, nearer Port Said. The Egyptian authorities had apparently come to know that they were watched. We passed El Inisr yesterday at midday. The banks there are very high and the channel narrow. Thence we went through Ismailia Lake to Toussoum, where also the channel is narrow and the banks high. The Canal there might be easily blocked. Going thence past Serapeum, I found the banks 40 ft. high with again a narrow channel. Next we entered the Bitter Lake, passed Shalouf and Guilleaume, the banks at both places being steep and the channel narrow, and reached Suez to-day (July 3). On the way between Port Said and Ismailia I observed repeatedly the water-pipes lying exposed, so that anybody might have cut them. There were but few Bedouins about; but the Canal needs careful watching by English gunboats.—The report that the English Government are going to send troops from India has caused a great commotion among the Arabs. Fanatical Mollahs are preaching to them the necessity for union among the faithful, and for resisting to the death coercion by the infidel.

ARABI AND TEWFIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your leading article of to-day on the situation in Egypt it is asserted—1. That the Khedive, having given full recognition to Arabi Pasha, we, who accept the Khedive and are determined to maintain him, are hardly bound to hold aloof from the Minister whom he accepts and recognises. 2. That if Arabi Pasha's National party were merely a bubble the Egyptian people would soon make this plain.

As regards the first of these statements, allow me to point out that it is just because we have undertaken to maintain the Khedive that we should hold aloof from Arabi Pasha. It is only under compulsion that Tewfik Pasha has accepted Arabi, in whose hands he is virtually a prisoner, and his maintenance as Khedive with any of the attributes or dignity appertaining to that position is absolutely incompatible with his forced retention of a Minister who has rebelled against him and has usurped his authority. The assumption that Arabi's party correctly represents the people of Egypt because the contrary has not been proved by some popular manifestation is founded on a misconception, of the character and habits of the Egyptian population. Centuries of oppression have accustomed them to acquiesce in the authority which gives evidence of power, however arbitrarily exercised. They accepted the tyranny of Ismael Pasha just as they are now suffering without protest the usurped authority of Arabi, and it may as well be said that Ismael Pasha was the Sovereign of their choice because they never rose against him, as that Arabi is the representative of the people merely because it is so asserted by himself and his associates.

The fact is that Arabi's party—which is purely and simply a military party, holding its position by the sword—has had the intelligence or the accidental good fortune to adopt a title which has appealed to certain popular sympathies in this country, but which has never misled persons really acquainted with the circumstances of Egypt. Tewfik Pacha is in every sense a far more patriotic representative of Egypt than Arabi. He has given abundant evidence of his desire to promote the best interests of his subjects from the day when, as Hereditary Prince, he unsolicited dispossessed himself of every acre of land which he possessed, in order to assist in repairing the financial disorder occasioned by his father, to the moment when his legitmate authority was superseded by the mutinous officers, after having exerted himself during his short reign to forward every one of the measures indicated by the Commission of Inquiry as necessary for remedying the ill effects of his predecessor's rule and for improving the condition of the country. A real alliance between the Khedive and Arabi Pacha is impossible; one or the other must give way, and those persons render an ill service to Egypt who would seek to replace the intelligent, well-intentioned authority of Tewfik Pacha by that of the military adventurer, the the measure of whose capacity and real patriotism is to be seen in the ruin which he has already brought on multitudes of fellow countrymen.—Your obedient servant,

July 6. C. RIVERS WILSON.

M. DE LESSEPS ON THE PANAMA AND SUEZ CANALS.

M. DE LESSEPS, on July 3, received a deputation from the executive committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, and had a two hours' conversation with them. The conference had been primarily arranged with a view to arrive at some common basis of action in order to secure, first, the unmolested completion, second, the permanent neutrality, of the Panama Canal and adjuncts. M. de Lesseps gave a full history of the Panama question and of the attitude of the United States and the position of England with regard to influence over the isthmus. Being asked if, as the essence of the Monroe doctrine is the desire to assure the American Continent from the intrusion of any and all belligerent European Powers, the United States publicists would not be willing to strive for the absolute neutralisation of the Canal—that is to forbid its use at any and all times for the passage of war vessels and material of war—M. de Lesseps replied in the negative. He did not think such entirely non-combatant principles could be admitted. As indicating the practical line to be worked, he said they will propose to place the Canal (and, doubtless, its banks and approaches) in the same international or all-nations category as jurists do the high seas.——As regards the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps expressed the strongest possible objection to the intervention of any foreign Power whatever, not excepting Turkey. He asserted that Egypt, by the Assembly of Notables, was properly working out its own national life, that Arabi Pasha had only taken that part which as Minister of war and a patriotic leader he was perfectly justified in taking. Speaking from ill and intimate knowledge of Egypt population, M. de Lesseps asserted that, just as the massacre at Alexandria was the inevitable though deplorable result of the excitement caused by the presence of the combined fleets, so any attempt to land European or even Turkish troops would be followed by greater calamities. The Canal, he contended, is perfectly safe, but only on the condition that no armed intervention takes place. M. de Lesseps and his correspondents believe that especially if English troops are landed with the object of protecting the mouth of the Canal all its navigation will be at once arrested, with consequence to the world's commerce which would be deplored. On the further question as to the probable results of British intervention alone, M. de Lesseps thought that this would arouse great opposition from France, even if such intervention should be advised by the Conference or a majority of the Powers.

In the House of Commons on July 6:—Sir W. Lawson asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the statement of M. de Lesseps, that "any attack on Egypt by England or any other Power would be the destruction of the Canal;" and whether Her Majesty's Government would carefully inquire into the correctness of the view taken by so eminent an authority before sanctioning any military expedition to Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone.—Sir,—I am not aware from what source my hon. friend quotes the exact words which he has assigned by M. de Lesseps. I am aware of the general opinion of M. de Lesseps, as I have had the honour of seeing him. But I am not aware of the exact form of expression which M. de Lesseps has used in giving his opinion on this subject. But as I understood him, his expression was that, in the event of an attack upon Egypt, we might expect the Canal to be closed or that something would be done to close the Canal. I can never mention M. de Lesseps without remembering that he has been the indefatigable constructor of one of the greatest works which have ever been constructed for the benefit of mankind. But, great as is the authority of M. de Lesseps, it is not possible for Her Majesty's Government to be guided in matters of this kind by his judgment. The character and position of M. de Lesseps must be judged as a whole, and his opinion on the subject involves many considerations which might not appear on the face of his evidence. (Cheers.)

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on July 4th, Mr. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government would give an engagement to that House that Arabi Pasha should not be attacked by British troops, or any act of hostility be undertaken in Egypt by British troops, without the sanction of Parliament, and until the Egyptian policy of Government had been approved by a vote of that House.

Mr. Gladstone.—This question has in substance been put more than once to me, and I have been obliged to answer it by saying that it is not in our power to give the assurances asked for. I may tell the hon. member that while we have both claims and interests of our own, we cannot overlook the fact that the great object our policy has been to bring the united authority of Europe to bear on the settlement of the Eastern question. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the following statements made by the Alexandria Correspondent of *The Times* in that paper of the 3rd inst.:—"Egypt is suffering from the delays of diplomacy. If the physicians consult too long they may find there is nothing to save; every day's delay costs the country £10,000;" whether it was a fact that some 40,000 persons, mostly Europeans, had left the country during the last month of panic and that all business was paralyzed; and whether Her Majesty's Government were now able to inform Parliament that the Conference at Constantinople had come to any satisfactory and effective decision with a view to the termination of the disastrous crisis in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone.—In reply to the hon. member, I have to say that I think too much weight ought not to be given to the statements of correspondents in newspaper. (Hear.) In general terms, no doubt, it may be said that there has been a large, or, perhaps, even a vast compulsory emigration from that country, and the number is estimated at 40,000. There can be no doubt, also, that there has been an extensive paralysis of trade and employment in that country. With respect to the latter part of the question, I can only say that the Conference has passed a resolution to the effect that its proceedings should be secret so that any accounts of those proceedings are not authentic. That resolution having been passed, binding, as it does, the respective Governments, Her Majesty's Government are in consequence precluded from entering upon the subject. (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Lords on July 6, in answer to a question from Lord Salisbury, as to whether any communication had been made to the *de facto* authorities in Egypt on the subject of those earthworks, and whether any orders had been given to the Admiral to enable him to act with promptitude, Earl Granville said:—I have to state that about five weeks ago preparations which could only be constructed as of a hostile character towards the Anglo-French fleet were reported to us as having been commenced in the harbour of Alexandria. We immediately communicated with our Admiral, and at the same time we applied to the Sultan to send a peremptory order that the preparations should be discontinued. I do not think that we heard any more since then in until within the last few days, when a communication was received to the effect that preparations with regard to earthworks and with regard to arming one of the forts there, and with regard also to a possible plan of obstructing the mouth of the harbour were being made. We immediately gave instructions to our Admiral on the subject. I am sure that the noble marquis will not wish that I should go into details with respect to these instructions; but I may say that they are of a character which appears to Her Majesty's Government to be ample to deal with the emergency. I am also able to state that we have heard that the Sultan has sent another peremptory order on the subject; but we have no official information at the present moment as to whether these preparations have been stopped or not.

Lord Oranmore and Browne observed that, from what appeared in *The Times*, it might be supposed that it was known in the office of that paper exactly what the instructions were. (Laughter.)

Earl Granville.—I can assure your lordships that no more instructions have been made known any where than have been communicated to your lordships.

(In the House of Commons on July 6,) Mr. Bourke asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to propose a vote of credit with respect to warlike operations in relation to Egyptian affairs. Perhaps, also, the right hon. gentleman would state at the same time what was the condition of affairs at Alexandria.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government had no intention of proposing a vote of credit with respect to warlike preparations, because there was no state of facts which, in their judgment, required such a course to be taken. When such a state of facts did arise it would undoubtedly be the duty of the Government not to wait until a question had been addressed to them on the subject. With regard to the closing part of the question he presumed that it referred, not to the general condition of affairs, but to the most recent intelligence. There was no intelligence of any change in the state of facts to-day.

On July 7, in the House of Commons, Mr. Onslow asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of the Government to make India pay for the war preparations now going on in that country in whole or in part, or whether the whole expense of equipping an army in India, to be ready at any moment for foreign service, was to be borne by the tax-payers of this country.

Mr. Gladstone.—I am sorry to say, Sir, that I am not able to give any information to the hon. member either with regard to any preparation or in regard to the mode of paying for such preparations.

Mr. Onslow.—Am I to understand that no preparations have been made?

Mr. Gladstone.—I said, Sir, that I am totally unable to give the hon. gentleman any information (cheers).

Mr. Onslow.—I wish to know if any preparation is made for troops to be sent to India.

The Speaker.—The hon. member has put his question, and has obtained such answer as the First Lord of the Treasury upon his responsibility has thought proper to give.

Sir S. Northcote.—Without desiring to put any question which might be embarrassing to the Government, I beg to ask if the Prime Minister can give the House any information as to the present state of affairs in Alexandria (hear, hear).

Mr. Gladstone.—Sir I think I had better state that nothing has reached us of a disquieting character.

Mr. Onslow.—I beg to give notice that on Monday I will ask the Secretary of State for India whether any preparations have been made in India for the transmission of troops to Egypt, and, if so which Government will be called upon to pay for them.

Sir W. Lawson,—I beg to ask the Prime Minister whether, seeing that M. de Freycinet has assured the French Chamber of Deputies that the armed intervention of France in Egypt shall not take place without the clearly expressed previous consent of the French Chamber, he can give any similar assurance that no English armed intervention shall be undertaken without, at any rate, the House of Commons being informed (cheers).

Mr. Gladstone.—Sir, the House is aware that the fashion of putting preambles to Bills has of late disappeared, but the fashion of putting preambles to questions has lately been revived (laughter). With regard to the preamble of my hon, friend, I think I may say that, as far as I understand the action of the French Government it is this, that by the Articles of their Constitution they are bound to certain proccedings. It leaves them no choice. I am afraid with regard to the question itself, that I ought not to ask my hon. friend to postpone it because on Monday I should have the task of repeating the rather barren answer I have given—namely, that the nature of the case prevents me giving him any substantial answer.

ENGLISH REFUGEES FROM EGYPT.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Rohilla, which arrived at Plymouth on July 3, brought several refugees from Egypt. Two gentlemen who were present in Alexandria when the massacre of Europeans occurred, confirm all that has been said of the treachery and brutality of the Arabs, and the connivance of the authorities. One of them who has been a resident in Egypt for twenty years, and for the last eighteen years a partner in a firm engaged in the export of cotton, had been compelled to leave his furnished freehold residence at Ramleh, three miles from the city, at the mercy of two Arab servants. He valued the property at 3,000l, and estimated that over 45,000 Europeans had been obliged to leave Egypt, very few remaining. Of these, 6,000 were English. At Ramleh there were nearly 2,000 English families, all of whom had left property behind them. He left Alexandria in a steamer that conveyed 450 of the refugees to Malta, but which had accommodation for only eight passengers. During the massacre many Europeans sought protection at a police-station, but were murdered by the armed policemen. The following morning the corpses of thirteen European were brought from police-station, and the sergeant in charge of the armed police, hurrying on his men, was heard to exclaim, "Have you not got out the Christian dogs?" On the Sunday night the bodies of the Arabs who fell were collected and carried away by officials; but the bodies of the Europeans remained in the streets overnight. On the Monday morning the informant and his friends, as they walked to the Grand Square, counted eighty-two bodies of Europeans lying in the Rue des Sœurs. In the Cathrine Square, a place frequented by the nursemaid of the Europeans, two little children were decapitated and their nurse was murdered. The refugees believe that the outbreak was a thoroughly organised affair, as the disturbance simultaneously broke out in several parts of the city.

MURDER BY FENIANS IN DUBLIN.

BETWEEN twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning (July 4) three men were seen, evidently quarrelling, close to the Great Northern Railway arches, seville-place, Dublin, and one of them was heard appealing to the others not to beat him. Immediately afterwards a pistol was discharged three or four times, one of the men was seen to fall, and the other two ran away. The man, who had been shot or stabbed in no fewer than eleven places was found upon his hands and knees still living, and was taken on a car to the hospital but died before the hospital was reached. The man appeared to have been an artisan; but he was poorly clad, and had evidently been in distressed circumstance. He wore a belt with a circular buckle, on which were the words "God save Ireland." He is described as having been about thirty years of age, had redhish hair, a closely clipped mousteach, and an imperial. The rims of the bullet wounds were discoloured with powder, showing that the pistol had been discharged close to him. A large knife was found on the ground, and there is a name cut upon the handle. The place where the murder was committed is close to Aldborough House Barracks, and is on the main road from North Strand to the shipping quay at North Wall. This part of the road is not however, much frequented at late hours at night. The man murdered was afterwards identified by his widow as John Kenny, a labourer, living at Cannon-place, off Oriel-street, near to the place where he was murdered; and a man named Joe Poole and five other men have since been arrested suspected of being concerned in the murder.

The Dublin city coroner opened an inquest on Wednesday. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury. Dr. Whyte, the coroner, remarked that this was the first occasion on which he had experienced such a difficulty, and, having regard to the grave character of the case, it was the more to be lamented. In opening the proceedings the coroner said the blood of another victim lay in their streets. The last occasion he held such an inquiry the victims were from the highest rank of society. In this case the deceased was a poor labouring man who had no earthly possession but his life, of which he, while young and vigorous, had been deprived by the hand of an assassin. The widow of the deceased gave evidence of identification. She last saw her husband alive when he left the house at twelve o'clock on Monday night, accompanied by Joe Poole. The deceased did not to her knowledge belong to any secret society. He was a most hard-working man, was up early and went to bed early. They never conversed about politics, and she never heard him express any opinion about the recent assassinations. He appreciated Poole very much, and the witness had not the slightest knowledge of any cause for killing her husband. About twelve months ago he told her that he was fired at on George's Quay, as he was going home to Moss-street one night. He gave the name of the man who fired at him as James Byrne, whom she knew well, for she often saw him with the deceased. Her husband said Byrne had some animosity against him; but he could not tell for what. Byrne was at at present in gaol, as a quantity of arms had been found in his house. Her husband reported the attempt on his life to the police, but Byrne was not then arrested. The evidence of witnesses who had heard the report of the shots fired, and who found the body, was next taken. The surgeon who had made a postmortem said there were seven punctured wounds made by a sharp semicircular instrument, and four bullet-wounds. The cuts were of no importance. Two of the bullet-wounds were in the back of the head, one on the left breast, and one on the chest. One of the bullets fractured several bones in the skull, another passed through the brain, a third traversed both lungs and severed the aorta; two of the wounds must have been instantly fatal. In his opinion one of the bullet-wounds in the head was cause when the man was erect, and the other was given when he had fallen. Charles Macimilian Brown, who lives at 9, Seville-place, said he heard what appeared to be a street-quarrel and strokes with a stick, and some person calling out "Oh, don't!" six or seven times. Soon afterwards he heard the reports of four shorts and saw two flashes. He would have gone to the place but had left his revolver in the house and just as he was going in to get it two men rushed towards him. He closed his door, and the men, after pausing for a moment at the steps of his door, ran on. They appeared to be respectably dressed and wore felt hats; one of them had a strick. When the men had gone away he got his revolver, and went straight to Stone-street Police Station. The inquest was adjourned till Monday.

EXECUTION OF GUITEAU.

THE *Times* published the following telegram:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Guiteau was hanged at 12-40, Washington time, to-day.

Yesterday he abandoned his belief in a respite and began preparing for execution, at the same time appearing more composed, and seeming to think less about it than any one else in the gaol. He received the Rev. W. Hicks, his spiritual adviser, and Mr. Reed, his counsel, cheerfully. The former announced the failure of the efforts to get the President to interfere. Guiteau said, "That's all right; that settles it. I want you to examine the scaffold and make sure it's all right too, so that there may not be any bungling. I want to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp." His sister sent him a bouquet; Guiteau kissed it weeping for a few minutes. Then he suddenly rallied, saying, "This does not become a man about to meet his God for doing God's will." This was the only exhibition of tenderness shown up to that time.

Mr. Reed wrote for Guiteau the following which he calls his will:—

"Washington, June 29.

"To the Rev. William W. Hicks.

"I, Charles Guitean, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, now under sentence of death, which is to be carried into execution between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on June 30, in the United States Gaol in the said district, do hereby give and grant you my body after such execution, provided, however, it shall not be used for any mercenary purposes; and I hereby, for good and sufficient considerations, give, deliver, and transfer to the said William Hicks my book, entitled 'The Truth,' and removal and copy-right thereof, to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution, and I direct that such history be entitled 'the Life and Work of Charles Guiteau;' and I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to all the world that no person or persons shall ever in any manner use my body for any mercenary purpose whatsoever, and if at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honour my remains they can do it by erecting a monument whereon shall be inscribed the words—'Here lies the body of Charles Guiteau, patriot and Christian. His soul is in glory.'—CHARLES GUITEAU."

This has two witnesses. Guiteau's sister and brother, at his request, signed a paper consenting to his disposition of his body. Guiteau also wrote a paper expressing unbounded appreciation of Mr. Reed's services as his counsel and requesting him to "meet me in heaven." He took leave yesterday of Mr. Reed and also of his sister and brother. At times he violently denounced the President and those wretches, as he termed them, who had hounded him to the scaffold. Finally, calming down, he requested the warder of the gaol to hang him at 12 o'clock sharp.

A coloured woman, whom Guiteau owed 60 cents for washing, called, and he sent her 50 cents by the gaoler, astonishing him by saying, "Tell her I will pay the balance on Monday." At the parting with his sister Guiteau said, "Let me kiss my sister through grated bars. Let it so go on record." Then, kissing her, he turned to his brother and handed him a dime, saying, "Here are ten cents—due to the washerwoman; I guess you had better settle that balance to-day." His sister and brother then left. Mr. Hicks and Guiteau's brother called last night, but Guiteau declined to see his brother. He told Mr. Hicks that he felt like a child going home to his father, and that he would see his Heavenly Father in the morning. After prayer Mr. Hicks left.

Guiteau ate hearty meals yesterday with evident relish. He was composed throughout the evening and at midnight was in a quiet frame of mind. He said he expected to enjoy a good rest, and later was quietly sleeping.

Mr. Hicks yesterday sent invitations to attend the autopsy of Guiteau's body at Washington Gaol at 2 o'clock to-day to about 20 physicians in different parts of the country.

The gaolers report that Guiteau was restless during the latter part of the night, but towards morning, from exhaustion, fell into a sound sleep. He breakfasted heartily at 6-30 on steak, eggs, and potatoes, and told the cook to bring dinner promptly by 11 o'clock. Mr. Hicks visited him, when Guiteau asked him to speak with the Warden and have the trap sprung as soon after 12 as possible, also to see that the scaffold was perfectly safe as he feared an accident.

Guiteau then read a poem composed by himself, entitled "Simplicity, or religious baby talk," afterwards trying to sing it. In conversation he firmly held to the "inspiration" theory. He then arranged for his execution, telling Mr. Hicks that he desired him to offer the first prayer on the scaffold. He (Guiteau) would then read his favourite Scriptural passage, the 10th chapter of St. John, afterwards offer prayer on his own account, and then read the above poem. He desired that just as he uttered the last word the drop should fall.

At 9-15 Guiteau took exercise by walking briskly in the corridor. The gaol office was given up to correspondents and telegraph operators. Crowds assembled outside, where booths were erected for selling cakes, &c.

At 10 o'clock Guiteau asked for a bath; a large tub was taken into his cell, when, in the presence only of the death watch, he nervously disrobed and plunged into the bath. The watchers said he did this evidently to get employment and to divert his thoughts from death. At this time Mr. Hicks, with John Guiteau and Warden Crocker, examined the scaffold, carefully testing every part. A detachment of police which arrived was posted outside the gaol; the Artillery Company on duty was stationed inside. Guiteau, having finished his bath, called for paper at 11 o'clock and then for 20 minutes wrote a copy of what he called his prayer on the scaffold. His sister, Mrs. Scoville, then appeared outside the gaol seeking admission. The Warden declined unless the prisoner requested it. After finishing the prayer, Guiteau dressed for execution. He declined to admit his sister, saying he wanted no scene. John Guiteau went out and dissuaded her from entering. She sent in flowers. Guiteau then sent for a shoeblack and had his shoes polished. At 11-30 he demanded dinner, which was brought in. He ate with relish 1 lb. of broiled steak, a dish of fried potatoes, and four eggs in an omelette, with slices of toast, and drank nearly a quart of coffee. Mr. Hicks had some religious conversation with him and on coming out said Guiteau was ready; he committed himself to God with the utmost confidence. Mr. Hicks thought Guiteau might show some emotion, the nervous strain being so great. At noon Warden Crocker entered the cell and read the death-warrant to the prisoner.

About this time the artillery formed in the Rotunda of the gaol. Some 140 privileged spectators were admitted to see the execution. The rattle of the muskets on the stones startled Guiteau in his cell; he seemed overcome by emotion, and wept freely, showing great anguish. The soldiers were drawn up on one side awaiting the prisoner. After the death-warrant had been read in his cell Guiteau became more composed, brushed his hair, and assumed his usual sang-froid style. At 12-25 the steam whistle was blown at gaol workshop; this had been purposely delayed, as Guiteau knew it was usually blown at noon. Two minutes afterwards Warden Crocker led the procession to the scaffold, followed by Guiteau, with pallid face and the muscles about his mouth moving nervously, but otherwise showing no signs of faltering. His arms were pinioned. The procession moved quickly to the scaffold, Guiteau ascending the steep steps with comparative steadiness. At the last step he faltered, and the officers assisted him. About 30 spectators witnessed the closing scene. Guiteau gave a quick glance over the crowd and the scaffold, and the Warden waved to the spectators to uncover their heads. Mr. Hicks prayed, and then held up the manuscript of Guiteau's prayer before the prisoner, who read it mostly without emotion, though occasionally with a husky voice, shedding some tears. The followinng is the prayer:—

"My dying Prayer on the Gallows,—Father, now I go to Thee and Saviour. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do. I am only too happy to go to Thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal. Only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and know that Thou Father didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This Government and nation by this act I know will incur Thy eternal enmity, as did the Jews by killing Thy man, my Saviour. Retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know Thy Divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its Government, and its newspapers towards me will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know Thy Divine law of retribution is inexorable. I, therefore, predict that this nation will go down in blood and my murderers, from Executive to hangman, will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable, O Thou Supreme Judge! Woe unto the men that violate Thy laws! Only weeping and gnashing of teeth await them. The American Press has a large bill to settle with the righteous Father for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them, and this nation, and its officials. Arthur, the President, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the men that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow has no parallel in history, but Thou, righteous Father, wilt judge him. Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I go to Thee and my Saviour, without the slightest ill will towards a human being. Farewell, ye men of earth."

Guiteau submitted to the preliminaries of the execution, arranging the rope and cap, &c., with calmness, not showing any terror. When he had finished reading his prayer he surveyed the crowd and then said with a firm voice:—

"I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world; if set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mama and papa. I wrote them this morning about 10 o'clock."

He then chanted the verses in a sad, doleful style:—

"I am going to Lordy; I am so glad I am going to Lordy; I am so glad I am going to Lordy; glory hallelujah! glory hallelujah!

"I am going to Lordy; I love Lordy with all my soul; glory hallelujah! and that is the reason I am going to Lordy; glory hallelujah! glory hallelujah! I am going to Lordy."

Here Guiteau's voice failed; he bowed his head and broke into sobs. Rallying a little, however, he went on with his chant:—

"I saved my party and my land; glory hallelujah! but they have murdered me for it, and that is the reason I am going to Lordy; glory hallelujah! glory hallelujah; I am going to Lordy."

The drop fell at the close of the chant,

His neck was broken by the fall; not a movement of the limbs or body was detected, and death followed instantly.

When the announcement was made that the drop had fallen the crowds outside the gaol raised deafening shouts, making it impossible to hear a voice inside the gaol.

At 12-43 the physicians pronounced life extinct.

The surgeons' report says that the assassin's brain had a normal healthy appearance. It was slightly heavier than the average, weighing 49½ ounces. All the other organs appeared healthy, except the spleen, which was greatly enlarged, weighing 15 ounces. Dr. Bliss says that many points in the brain show a good healthy mental and physical development. There was a slight ruffling of the aorta near the heart. The neck was not broken, as the surgeons at first supposed, but there was a rupture of the sterno-cleidomastoid muscle in both sides, and also of the thyroid membrane. Death resulted from suffocation. The corpse was privately buried in the gaol near the gallows. The interment will be temporary, the family of Guiteau hereafter removing the remains.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE labour troubles which all observers have been expecting in the United States for a couple of years past, though delayed much longer than was anticipated, have suddenly arisen in almost every great industry of the country. The great strike in the iron trade seems to have been accepted as a signal to the workers in nearly every other trade. The employers, generall speaking, are resisting the demands of the men; but it is a significant circumstance that in several instances public opinion has declared on the side of the workpeople. In the strike of the freight-handlers, for example, even the merchants condemn the resistance of the railway companies. The vast immigration up to the present has enabled the masters to monopolize all the advantages of the revived prosperity, because to the majority of the newly imported European labourers the American rate of wages seemed munificent. But the progress of events is making a rise of wages inevitable. Partly owing to the inflation of the currency, partly to protection, partly to last year's bad harvest, and partly to speculation, prices have risen enormously. One result is the increase of the imports and decrease of the exports; and another is that wages are no longer adequate to give the working man the comforts to which he is accustomed. There is an expectation that the coming harvest by its abundance will lower prices and remove the cause for strikes. Possibly it may do so; but, if it does not, the strikes must in the long run succeed. But a rise of wages will necessitate a further rise of prices, and thus give a new impetus to the imports.—*St. James's Gazette.*

DACCA RACE MEETING, 1883.

STEWARDS.—Nawab Abdul Gunny, C.S.I.; Nawab Ahsanoolla; E. Vesey Westmacott, Esq.; R. F. Rampini, Esq.; W. H. Nightingale, Esq.; R. S. Henderson, Esq.; J. H. Finlayson, Esq.; and G. Deverell, Esq., with power to add to their number. Honorary Secretary, E. Vesey Westmacott, Esq.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 8 each, with Rs. 200 added, for all ponies not exceeding 13-2. Weight: 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs., 4lbs. being allowed for every half inch under that height. Winners of one race to carry 5lbs., of two races 10lbs., of three or more one stone extra. Distance three quarters of a mile. To close at noon, 8th January.

SECOND RACE.—The Dacca Derby. A purse, value Rs. 800. For all Arabs and country-bred horses. Calcutta weight for age and class. Winners of one race, of which the gross value is not less than Rs. 500, to carry 7lbs., of two such races 10lbs., of three or more, 14lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 4lbs., of the day 10lbs. Distance one mile and a quarter. Entrances—On or before 15th October, 1882, Rs. 30; on or before 15th November, 1882, Rs. 50; on or before 5th January, 1883, Rs. 80.

THIRD RACE.—Baboo Mohinee Mohun Das' Purse of Rs. 500, for all horses. Calcutta weight for age and class. Winners of one race, of which the gross value is not less than Rs. 500, to carry 7lbs., of two or more such races, 14lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs., of the day 10lbs. Distance one mile and a half. Entrances—On or before 15th October, 1882, Rs. 30; on or before 15th November, 1882, Rs. 50; on or before 5th January, 1883, Rs. 80.

FOURTH RACE.—A steeplechase sweepstakes of Rs. 30 each for all horses, with Rs. 600 added. Calcutta weight for age and class raised two stone. Penalties and allowances as in the foregoing race. Distance about 2¼ miles. To close at noon on 8th January, 1883.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883.

FIRST RACE.—Nawab Ahsanoolah's Purse of Rs. 1,000, added to a handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each. With an additional Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap. For all Arabs and country-breds. Distance one mile and a half. To close on 5th January. Acceptances to be declared in writing before sunset, 10th January.

SECOND RACE.—The Bhowal Purse of Rs. 1,000, presented by Koomar Rajendra Narayan Roy, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each for all horses accepting the handicap. A free handicap for all horse; to close at sunset on the 10th December. Distance nearly one mile. Acceptances to be declared in writing before sunset on the 10th January.

THIRD RACE.—KhajehHafizoolla's Purse of Rs.500, with Rs. 500 from the found, added to a handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, with an additional Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap. A steeplechase for all horses. Distance about 2¼ miles. To close at sunset on the 10th December. Acceptances to be declared in writing by sunset on the 10th January.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies' Purse of Rs. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each, or all untrained horses. Catch weights over 11st. 7lbs. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race, and if sold, any surplus above Rs. 1,000 to be divided between the fund and the second horse. Distance three-quarters of a mile. To close at noon on the 10th January. Gentlemen riders. Professionals 10lbs. extra.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

FIRST RACE.—Raja Soorjya Kantha Acharjya's Purse of Rs. 500, added to a handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, with an additional Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap. For all Arabs and country-breds; forced for the winners of the Dacca Derby and Nawab Ahsanoola's Purse. To close at noon on the 12th January, acceptances to be declared in writing at the lotteries the same evening. Distance about nine furlongs.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, with an additional Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap and Rs. 750 added from the fund. For all horses; forced for the winners of Baboo Mohinee Mohun Das' Purse, and the Bhowal Purse. Distance about nine furlongs. To closing at noon on the 12th January, acceptances to be declared in writing at the lotteries the same evening.

THIRD RACE.—The Maharajah of Hill Tippera's Purse of Rs. 500, added to a handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for all horses, with an additional Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap; for all horses; forced for the winners of the steeplechases on the first and second days. Time for closing and acceptances as in the two foregoing races. Distance about two miles and a quarter.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each, with an additional Rs. 5 for each pony accepting the handicap, and Rs. 100 added. For all ponies not exceeding 13½ hands in height; forced for the winner of the pony race of the first day. Distance ½ mile. Time for entrances and acceptances as in the preceding races.